County

Borough of Derby.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE

YEAR 1913.

BY

Albert E. Brindley, M.D., B.Sc., D.P.H., &c.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Borough Isolation Hospital, and Medical Officer to the Education Committee.

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County Borough of Derby.

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Public Health Department,
Ford Street, Derby,
July, 1914.

To the Chairman and Members of the Sanitary Committee of the County Borough of Derby.

Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the sanitary condition of the Borough during the year 1913, this being my 6th Annual Report and the 37th of your Medical Officer of Health.

The statistics for the year are fairly satisfactory. The general death rate continues to be low, although a decimal higher than that for the preceding year. It is usually found that the death-rates in years with hot dry summers are higher than those of years in which the summer seasons are wet and cool; Diarrhœa mortality alone will almost account for this difference. The birth-rate was slightly higher in 1913 than in 1912.

One of the least satisfactory features of our mortality figures is the increase in the number of deaths from Cancer, this being the highest recorded in one year. The recent increase in the death-rate from Cancer and other malignant diseases is clearly shown in the chart opposite page 46. At present the only administrative measure which seems to be practicable is to afford, as far as possible, every facility for the early recognition of the disease in order that surgical measures for its removal may be carried out if possible, or, in other cases, for the early utilisation of radium treatment.

Special features of this Report are the inclusion of certain tables of information derived from the Census of 1911. This important information was not available at the time the last Annual Report was written and relates to:—

(1) The age and sex distribution of the population of Derby at the last Census.

(2) The various occupations engaged in by the inhabitants of the Borough.

(3) The birth places of Derby residents.

(4) Particulars of buildings, with number of occupiers, number of tenements, etc., in the town.

In addition, information has been obtained from a report recently issued on an "Enquiry by the Board of Trade on Working Class Rents and Retail Prices, together with Rates of Wages." The above information will, I trust, be both instructive and useful.

Of the administrative measures carried out during the year the most important perhaps, was the establishment of another Mothers' and Babies' Welcome held in the Mess-room at Messrs. Ley's works. The accommodation here is well adapted for the purpose and is very central for a populous district. The Department is very greatly indebted to Sir Francis and Lady Ley for permission to use this room, and to Mr. Wood for his courtesy and help in connection with the establishment of the centre, and to Messrs. Ley's nurses, who have at all times given valuable assistance to the Welcome. In the future it is hoped to extend the work of these Welcomes so as to (1) help the mother during the ante-natal period, (2) deal with older children up to school age.

Other important steps taken during the year were those which led to the establishment of a Tuberculous Dispensary in St. Helen's Street, although this was not ready for use until the spring of the present year. The erection of a new Sanatorium Pavilion was also commenced during the year, but this also was not ready for occupation until the spring of 1914.

The establishment of a School Clinic for treatment of certain classes of cases among school children in more suitable premises than the Health Office was, unfortunately, not practicable in 1913, though it is satisfactory to record that at the present time new premises will soon be ready for this branch of work, which may be considered an important part of the Public Health Service. The utilisation of the accommodation at the Health Office for the purposes of School Clinics and also for Tuberculosis Dispensary Work has been carried on under considerable disadvantage not only as regards the work itself but also from the considerable interference with the office work and routine duties of the Department, which has resulted. The provision of new premises in both cases will solve very great difficulties.

The Corporation Act of 1913, although very satisfactory in many ways, was disappointing in respect of the few sanitary clauses which the House of Commons Committee allowed to "stand fast,"

and I feel certain that had these special clauses of the Bill been passed *in toto*, instead of many of them being ruthlessly struck out, the Health of the town would have been more adequately safeguarded.

The housing question is one which has received a great amount of attention during the year, and considerable activity has been shown in dealing with houses under the Housing Acts.

As regards the future, one of the most urgent needs of the town is hospital accommodation for Small-pox cases, and it is satisfactory to record that, as the result of a conference with the representatives of a neighbouring town, some joint provision for this purpose may be made in the near future. In addition to this, more accommodation for the staff at the Infectious Diseases Hospital is greatly needed in order to make the conditions of that Institution more acceptable to the best type of nurse.

Another question which should, I think, receive early attention is the provision of means for the recognition of venereal diseases, in order that suitable treatment may be promptly administered and so lessen much illness in present and future generations.

The admission to the Isolation Hospital of cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum (which is a frequent cause of blindness) was, I think, an important step and probably led to the saving of the sight of one or both eyes of several babies. In one case I am certain that the sight of both eyes would have been irretrievably lost but for the treatment received at this Institution.

In conclusion, it is very satisfactory for me, in view of the continued and continuously increasing work of preventive medicine, to express my indebtedness to my colleagues in the Public Health Department, as well as to those in other departments of the Corporation, for their ready and valuable help given at all times when needed, and to you, gentlemen, for your continued kind support and courtesy.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

A. E. BRINDLEY.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY, 1913.

Area of Borough			3,445 acres.
Annual Rateable Value	for District purposes ...	£541,664 2s. 6d.	
	for Poor Rate purposes	£565,861 12s. 6d.	
Elevation above sea level—	highest, Burton Road,	325 ft.	182 ft. mean.
	lowest, The Siddals,	142 ft.	
	Market Place,	157 ft.	
Population at Census, 1911	Males ...	59,999	... 123,410
	Females ...	63,411	
Population Estimated to Middle of 1913	Males ...	60,985	... 125,462
	Females...	64,477	
Number of persons per acre at Census, 1911 ...			... 23·4
Number of Houses in Borough at Census, 1911	inhabited	27,405	... 28,811
	uninhabited	1,406	
Number of Houses erected during 1913			... 114
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, suitable for Working Class			... 57
Number of Persons per House at Census, 1911 ...			... 4·34
,, ,, ,, ,, 1901 ...			... 4·62

		Number.		Rate per 1,000 population.
Marriages		1,012	...	...16·1
Births (Registered)		3,013	...	...23·6
Births (Notified)	Males ... 1,461 / Females ... 1,401	2,862	...	...22·8
Deaths ...	Males ... 837 / Females ... 739	1,576	...	...12·5
Excess of Births registered over Deaths		1,437		
Deaths—England and Wales				...13·4
96 Great Towns				...14·7
145 Smaller Towns				...13·0
London				...14·2
Zymotic Diseases		95	...	... 0·76
Phthisis		104	...	... 0·83
Other Tuberculous Diseases		54	...	... 0·43
Respiratory Diseases		270	...	... 2·15
Under 1 year of age		298	...	... 99 per 1,000 births.

CHART SHOWING PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1912.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Deaths from Other Diseases.

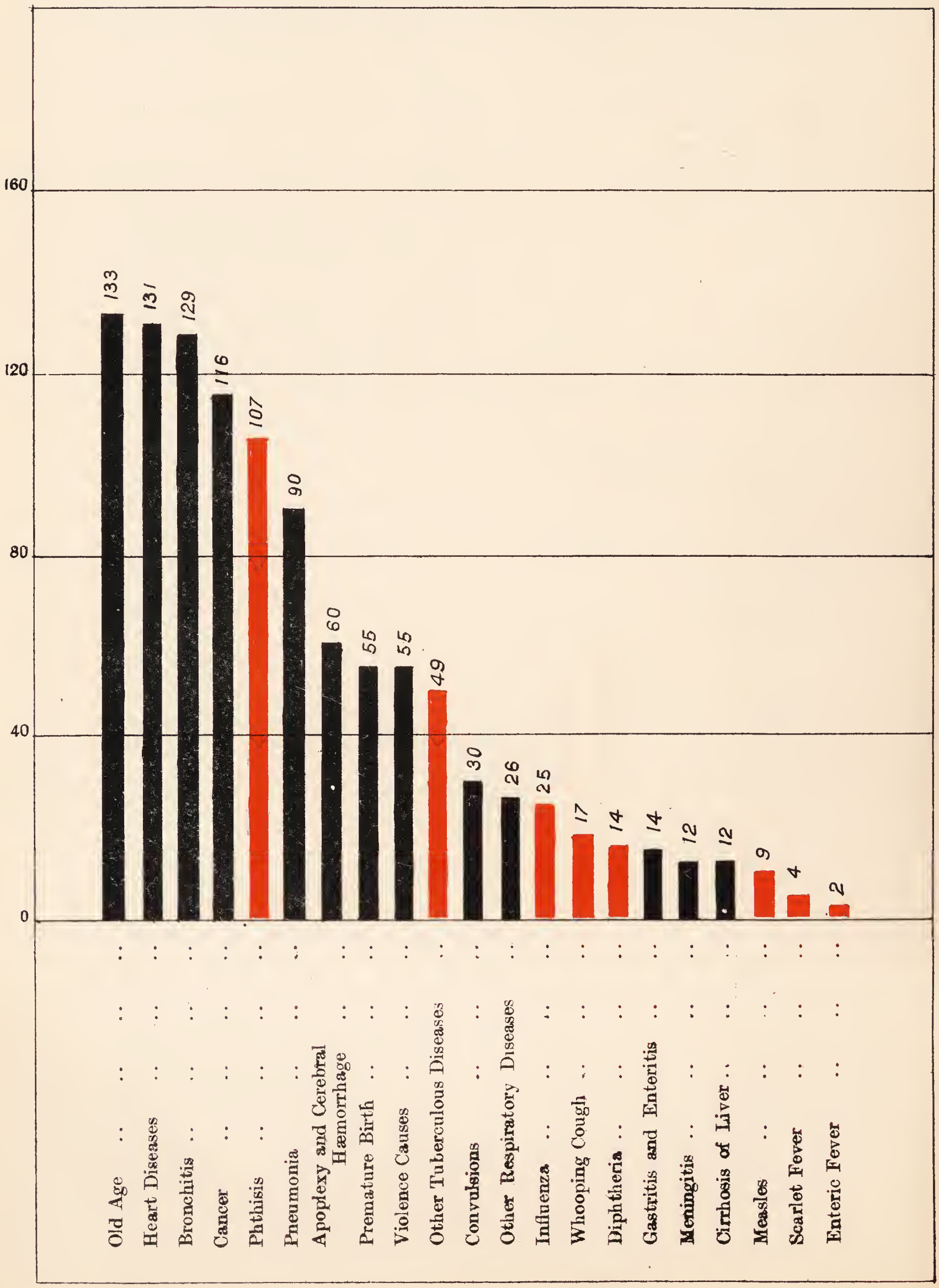
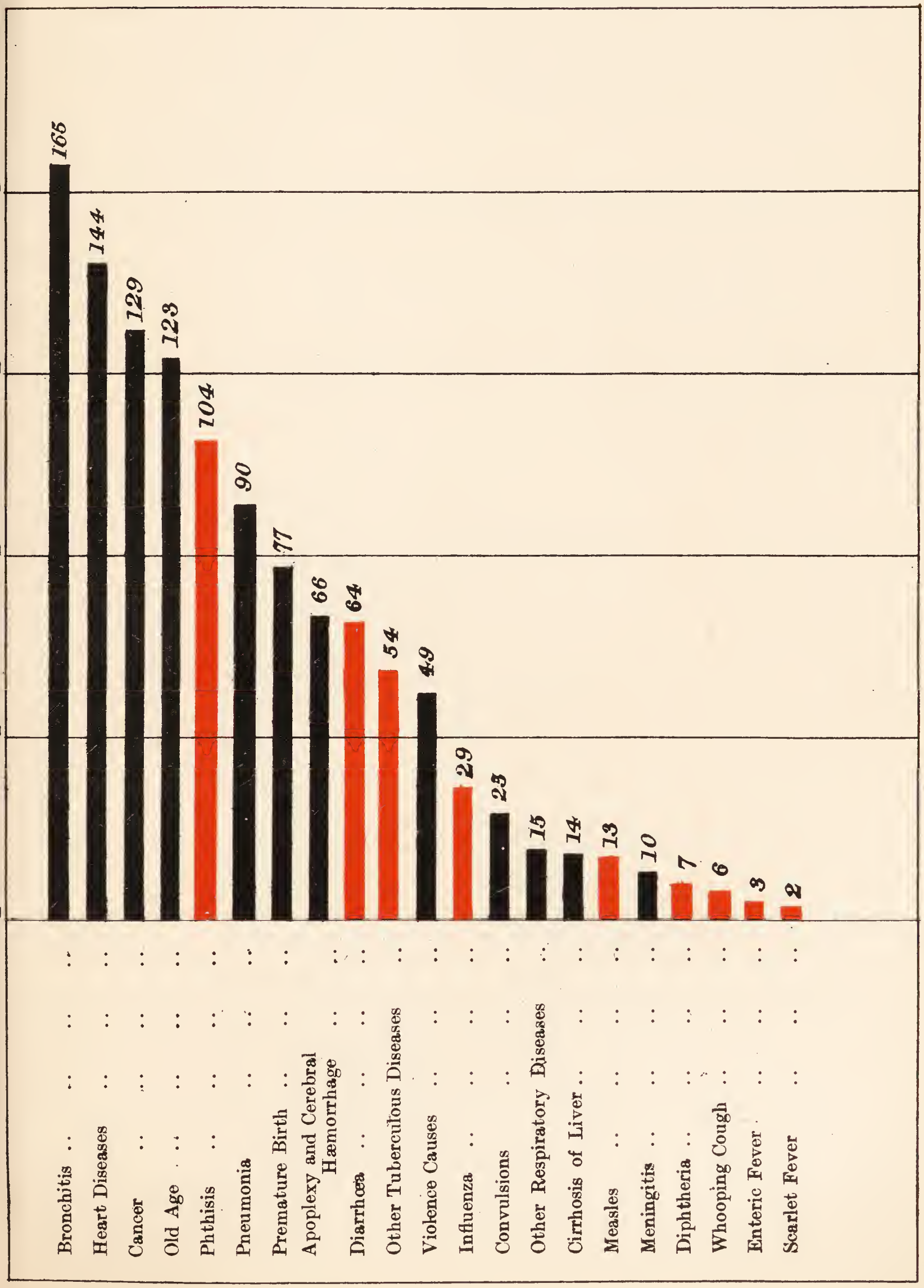


CHART SHOWING PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH, 1913.

Deaths from Infectious Diseases.

Deaths from Other Diseases.



LEGAL SUMMARY.

Local Acts (containing Sanitary Provisions).

The Derby Waterworks Acts, 1848, 1868, 1873.

The Derwent Valley Water Acts, 1899, 1901, 1904, and 1909.

The Derby Improvement Act, 1879, Part IV.

The Derby Corporation Tramways Act, 1899, Part III.

The Corporation Acts, 1877 (Sec. 60), 1901, 1913.

Acts Adopted.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part III., came into operation 20th September, 1899.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention) Act, 1890 (Secs. 7-13), came into operation 20th February, 1902.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1890, Part II., came into operation 12th December, 1904.

Notification of Births Act, 1907, came into operation 11th January, 1908.

Public Health Acts Amendment Act, 1907 (Secs. 19, 22, 23, 25, 28, 30, 31, 33, 34-37, 46, 50-58), adopted 1st December, 1909.

Byelaws, Regulations and Orders.

1838. Unsound Meat, Nuisances, etc.
1858. Public Baths and Washhouses.
1859. Slaughter-houses.
1859. Nuisances, Snow, Filth, etc.
1877. Water Supply.
1885. New Streets and Buildings.
1890. Common Lodging Houses.
1891. Nuisances (additional).
1859. / 1886. Height of Rooms.
1892. Street Stop Taps.
1898. Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops.
1899. Houses Let in Lodgings.
1904. Public Baths.
1904. Regulations as to Branch Sewers in Main Drainage Area.
1907. Expectorating in Public Places, etc., Banana Skins, etc.
1908. Factory and Workshop Statutory Rules and Regulations.
1911. Confirming Order of L.G.B. under Sec. 51 P.H.A.A. Act, 1907, declaring certain trades to be offensive.

TABLE I.—Population, Number of Births, Total Deaths, and Deaths from certain causes, with the rates per 1,000 of the Population in the Borough of Derby for the past thirty-six years.

YEAR	Population.	Corrected Number of Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Births.	Birth-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Zymotic rate per 1,000 living at all ages.	Deaths from Phthisis.	Phthisis Death-rate.	Infantile Mortality per 1,000 Births.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases exclusive of Phthisis.	Respiratory Death-rate.
1878	80,385	1,613	20·1	3,092	38·4	257	3·1	162	2·0	148	296	3·6
1879	80,385	1,970	24·5	3,139	39·4	380	4·7	147	1·8	132	407	5·0
1880	80,385	1,614	20·1	3,050	37·9	233	2·8	140	1·7	145	224	2·7
1881	81,470	1,529	18·9	3,156	38·8	166	2·03	131	1·6	129	287	3·5
1882	82,687	1,533	18·5	2,959	35·7	187	2·2	140	1·6	139	259	3·1
1883	83,922	1,549	18·6	3,074	36·6	144	1·7	146	1·7	146	263	3·1
1884	85,176	1,569	18·4	3,013	35·3	181	2·1	131	1·5	143	259	3·0
1885	86,449	1,591	18·4	3,055	35·3	132	1·5	128	1·3	138	310	3·5
1886	87,741	1,651	18·8	3,069	35·9	166	1·8	154	1·7	148	272	3·1
1887	89,052	1,683	18·9	2,858	32,9	223	2·5	146	1·6	138	247	2·7
1888	90,383	1,550	17·1	2,824	31·2	163	1·8	116	1·2	145	271	2·9
1889	91,733	1,582	17·2	2,906	31·6	133	1·4	99	1·7	147	281	3·0
1890	93,105	1,843	19·8	2,699	28·9	260	2·7	143	1·5	160	326	3·5
1891	94,422	1,765	18·7	2,885	30·6	126	1·4	139	1·5	139	158	1·7
1892	95,528	1,734	18·2	3,038	31·8	174	1·9	140	1·5	171	295	3·1
1893	96,648	1,740	18·1	3,123	32·4	190	2·0	132	1·4	155	281	2·9
1894	97,781	1,468	15·1	2,890	29·6	151	1·6	103	1·1	121	249	2·6
1895	98,927	1,669	16·9	2,909	29·4	178	1·8	105	1·1	158	254	2·6
1896	100,087	1,577	15·8	2,834	28·4	182	1·9	137	1·4	150	240	2·4
1897	101,262	1,656	16·4	2,803	27·7	173	1·8	99	0·98	168	249	2·5
1898	102,448	1,756	17·2	2,860	28·0	235	2·3	133	1·3	169	257	2·6
1899	103,649	1,775	17·2	2,984	28·8	173	1·7	116	1·2	163	244	2·4
1900	104,684	1,854	17·7	2,900	27·7	247	2·4	113	1·1	173	271	2·6
1901	106,076	1,598	15·1	2,939	27·8	189	1·8	99	0·94	155	220	2·8
1902	116,869	1,639	14·1	3,326	28·5	145	1·3	102	0·87	126	264	2·3
1903	118,707	1,596	13·5	3,215	27·1	108	0·9	102	0·86	128	210	1·8
1904	120,449	1,824	15·2	3,282	27·3	167	1·4	121	1·01	143	264	2·2
1905	122,207	1,746	14·3	3,108	25·5	183	1·5	96	0·79	151	254	2·1
1906	123,981	1,733	14·0	3,103	25·1	188	1·6	113	0·92	116	244	2·0
1907	125,774	1,784	14·2	3,152	25·1	219	1·8	121	1·0	120	269	2·2
1908	127,583	1,678	13·2	3,321	26·1	134	1·1	115	0·91	109	223	1·8
1909	129,411	1,712	13·3	3,220	24·9	177	1·4	129	1·0	122	251	2·0
1910	131,256	1,444	11·01	3,163	24·1	89	0·7	116	0·9	85	183	1·4
1911	123,648	1,737	14·04	2,921	23·6	215	1·7	136	1·1	122	261	2·1
1912	124,544	1,521	12·21	2,914	23·4	57	0·46	107	0·86	79	245	1·97
1913	125,462	1,576	12·5	3,013	23·6	95	0·76	104	0·82	99	270	2·15

COST OF LIVING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

DERBY.

SUMMARY—*WAGES, RENTS AND RETAIL PRICES.

(i.) Percentage Increase or Decrease between 1905 and 1912.
(ii.) Index Numbers showing Comparison with London in 1912.

		(i.) Percentage Increase (+) or Decrease (—) between 1905 and 1912.	(ii.) Index Numbers showing Comparison with London in 1912. (London=100).
RATES OF WAGES—			
Building	(Skilled Men) ...	+1	83
	(Labourers) ...	+9	87
Engineering	(Skilled Men) ...	+8	91
	(Labourers) ...	+3	76
Printing—Compositors ...		+3	87
RENTS (including Rates) ...		Nil.	52
RETAIL PRICES—			
Food	Meat	+ 8	97
	Other Food	+15	97
	Total	+13	97
Coal		+18	68
	Food and Coal ...	+14	93
RENTS AND RETAIL PRICES COMBINED		+11	85

* Extracted from a Report, recently issued, of an Enquiry by the Board of Trade into Working-class Rents and Retail Prices, together with the Rates of Wages in certain occupations in Industrial Towns of the United Kingdom.

The level of rents in each town in May, 1912, as compared with rents in the Middle Zone of London, represented by 100, is shown by the following Table of Index Numbers arranged in order of magnitude—

Rent Index Numbers in Descending Order.

Rents in London (Middle Zone) = 100.

Index Numbers	Towns having the Index Numbers stated.			Index Numbers
	England and Wales.	Scotland.	Ireland.	
100	London (Middle Zone) ...			100
84	Newcastle-on-Tyne			84
81	Croydon, Plymouth and Devonport			81
76	Swansea			76
75			Dublin	75
73	Birkenhead			73
72	Jarrow			72
70	Huddersfield, Southampton, South Shields	Edinburgh and Leith, Greenock		70
68	Gateshead			68
67	Sheerness	Dundee, Glasgow		67
66	Cardiff, Luton, Sunderland ...			66
65	Barrow-in-Furness, Liverpool			65
64	Manchester and Salford Newport (Mon.) ...			64
62	Bradford, Oldham	Kilmarnock		62
61	Birmingham, Middlesbrough, Portsmouth	Aberdeen, Falkirk, Paisley		61
60	Bolton, Coventry, Grimsby Normanton, St. Helens ...			60
59	Carlisle, Darlington, Keighley			59
58	Dover, Leeds, Swindon ...			58
57	Bristol, Chatham and Gillingham, Reading, Sheffield		Limerick	57
56	Blackburn, Halifax, Lincoln, Stoke-on-Trent, Wigan ...			56
55	Burnley, Nottingham, Rochdale, Stockton-on-Tees, York	Perth		55
54	Castleford, Hull, Preston ...			54
53	Merthyr Tydvil, Northampton, Wolverhampton, Worcester			53
52	Chester, DERBY, Leicester, Norwich, Stockport ...			52
51	Bedford, Warrington ...			51
50			Cork	50
49	Crewe			49
48	Burton-on-Trent			48
47	Gloucester, Ipswich, Taunton			47
46		Galashiels	Belfast	46
43	Walsall			43
42	Kidderminster, Peterborough		Waterford	42
40			Londonderry	40
38	Macclesfield			38

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS.

CENSUS, 1911.

Where born.	Male.	Female.	Total.
WALES.			
Anglesey	5	5	10
Brecknockshire	11	10	21
Cardiganshire	4	6	10
Carmarthenshire	7	9	16
Carnarvonshire	10	19	29
Denbighshire	20	25	45
Flintshire	17	19	36
Glamorganshire	25	29	54
City of Cardiff, C.B.	19	17	36
Merthyr Tydfil, C.B.	3	7	10
Swansea, C.B.	11	21	32
Aberdare, U.D.	1	1	2
Rhondda, U.D.	1	...	1
Merionethshire	2	4	6
Montgomeryshire	19	25	44
Pembrokeshire	17	26	43
Radnorshire	18	16	34
Wales (County not stated)	10	16	26
Scotland	341	319	660
Ireland	403	379	782
Isle of Man and Channel Islands ...	17	35	52
British Colonies or Dependencies ...	159	164	323
EUROPE.			
Gibraltar	4	2	6
Malta and Gozo	7	7	14
Cyprus	...	...	...
ASIA.			
Indian Empire	64	66	130
Ceylon	4	1	5
Other Colonies in Asia	5	5	10
AFRICA.			
South African Colonies	16	14	30
West African Colonies	4	4	8
Other African Colonies	1	3	4

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS.—*contd.*

Where born.	Male.	Female.	Total.
AMERICA.			
Canada	21	27	48
Newfoundland	1	1	2
West Indies	9	9	18
British Guiana, &c.	1	4	5
AUSTRALASIA.			
Australian Commonwealth	16	16	32
New Zealand	5	5	10
Other Australasian Colonies	1	...	1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES.			
British Subjects	75	82	157
Naturalised British Subjects	8	6	14
Foreigners	97	63	160
AT SEA.	10	7	17
Birthplace not stated	421	573	994
ENGLAND.			
Bedfordshire (A.C.)	271	263	534
Berkshire (A.C.)	64	62	126
Reading, C.B.	15	17	32
Buckinghamshire (A.C.)	189	162	351
Cambridgeshire (A.C.) (including Isle of Eley)	167	161	328
Cheshire (A.C.)	338	321	659
Birkenhead, C.B.	29	32	61
Chester, C.B.	19	24	43
Stockport, C.B.	35	31	66
Wallasey, M.B.	5	8	13
Cornwall (A.C.)	30	39	69
Cumberland (A.C.)	75	87	162
Derbyshire (A.C.)	6,483	7,696	14,179
Derby, C.B.	34,790	36,277	71,067
Devonshire (A.C.)	106	112	218
Devonport, C.B.	16	16	32
Exeter, C.B.	18	20	38
Plymounth, C.B.	18	26	44
Dorsetshire (A.C.)	58	69	127
Durham (A.C.)	57	89	146
Gateshead, C.B.	5	5	10
South Shields, C.B.	3	3	6

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS.—*contd.*

Where born.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Durham (A.C.)—*contd.*			
Sunderland, C.B.	15	21	36
West Hartlepool, C.B.	12	11	23
Darlington, M.B.	8	15	23
Stockton-on-Tees, M.B.	13	18	31
Essex (A.C.)	144	146	290
West Ham, C.B.	37	21	58
East Ham, M.B.	5	5	10
Ilford, U.D.	7	2	9
Leyton, U.D.	9	2	11
Southend-on-Sea, M.B.	3	6	9
Walthamstow, U.D.	8	6	14
Gloucestershire (A.C.)	379	319	698
Bristol, C.B.	132	130	262
Gloucester, C.B.	82	93	175
Herefordshire (A.C.)	70	99	169
Hertfordshire (A.C.)	123	140	263
Huntingdonshire (A.C.)	92	76	168
Kent (A.C.)	154	177	331
Canterbury, C.B.	6	11	17
Gillingham, M.B.	8	5	13
Lancashire (A.C.)	278	286	564
Barrow-in-Furness, C.B. ...	20	16	36
Blackburn, C.B.	16	15	31
Blackpool, C.B.	7	5	12
Bolton, C.B.	47	31	78
Bootle, C.B.	12	13	25
Burnley, C.B.	4	11	15
Bury, C.B.	20	15	35
Liverpool, C.B.	176	178	354
Manchester, C.B.	512	444	956
Oldham, C.B.	23	30	53
Preston C.B.	28	15	43
Rochdale, C.B.	25	24	49
St. Helen's, C.B.	11	15	26
Salford, C.B.	99	81	180
Southport, C.B.	10	8	18
Warrington, C.B.	20	25	45
Wigan, C.B.	14	12	26
Leicestershire (A.C.)	1,152	1,211	1,363
Leicester, C.B.	429	407	836
Lincolnshire (A.C.)	600	673	1,273
Grimsby, C.B.	9	20	29
Lincoln, C.B.	79	77	156

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS.—*contd.*

Where born.	Male.	Female.	Total.
London, A.C.	1,032	1,021	2,053
Middlesex (A.C.)	108	105	213
Acton, U.D.	2	6	8
Ealing, M.B.	3	3	6
Edmonton, U.D.	5	1	6
Enfield, U.D.	3	6	9
Hornsey, M.B.	17	6	23
Tottenham, U.D.	10	7	17
Willesden, U.D.	9	15	24
Monmouthshire (A.C.)	33	48	81
Newport, C.B.	9	15	24
Norfolk (A.C.)	203	175	378
Great Yarmouth, C.B.	23	12	35
Norwich, C.B.	39	41	80
Northamptonshire (A.C.) (including Soke of Peterborough)	395	377	772
Northampton, C.B.	54	85	139
Northumberland (A.C.)	21	30	51
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, C.B. ...	47	46	93
Tynemouth, C.B.	6	4	10
Nottinghamshire (A.C.)	903	952	1,855
Nottingham, C.B.	935	826	1,761
Oxfordshire (A.C.)	96	99	195
Oxford, C.B.	33	29	62
Rutlandshire (A.C.)	78	55	133
Shropshire (A.C.)	234	263	497
Somersetshire (A.C.)	172	163	335
Bath, C.B.	51	29	80
Southampton (A.C.) (including Isle of Wight)	105	116	221
Bournemouth, C.B.	6	1	7
Portsmouth, C.B.	43	32	75
Southampton, C.B.	16	22	38
Staffordshire (A.C.)	1,370	1,586	2,956
Burton-upon-Trent, C.B. ...	605	834	1,439
Smethwick, C.B.	29	28	57
Stoke-upon-Trent, C.B.	217	226	443
Walsall, C.B.	91	112	203
West Bromwich, C.B.	89	61	150
Wolverhampton, C.B.	115	114	229
Handsworth, U.D.	14	15	29
Suffolk, East and West (A.C.) ...	109	109	218
Ipswich, C.B.	20	27	47

BIRTHPLACES OF DERBY RESIDENTS.—*contd.*

Where Born.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Surrey (A.C.)	81	96	177
Croydon, C.B.	16	14	30
Wimbledon, M.B.	4	2	6
Sussex, East and West (A.C.) ...	41	35	76
Brighton, C.B.	29	25	54
Eastbourne, C.B.	3	6	9
Hastings, C.B.	7	8	15
Warwickshire (A.C.)	373	431	804
Birmingham, C.B.	514	549	1,063
Coventry, C.B.	97	115	212
Aston Manor, M.B.	5	6	11
Westmoreland (A.C.)	31	28	59
Wiltshire (A.C.)	191	170	361
Swindon, M.B.	39	33	72
Worcestershire (A.C.)	400	338	738
Dudley, C.B.	61	75	136
Worcester, C.B.	87	91	178
Kings Norton & Northfields U.D.	28	15	43
Yorkshire, East, North & West Ridings (A.C.)	518	563	1,081
Bradford, C.B.	73	79	152
Halifax, C.B.	41	53	94
Huddersfield, C.B.	34	43	77
Kingston-upon-Hull, C.B. ...	80	82	162
Leeds, C.B.	209	188	397
Middlesbrough, C.B.	14	23	37
Rotherham, C.B.	64	85	149
Sheffield, C.B.	335	374	709
York, C.B.	49	36	85
Barnsley, M.B.	25	25	50
Dewsbury, M.B.	11	6	17
Wakefield, M.B.	21	24	45
England (County not stated) ...	12	11	23

POPULATION AT DIFFERENT AGES IN DERBY AT CENSUS 1911, AND ALSO AT CENSUS 1901.

AGES.	1911.			1901.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 1 year	1,432	1,284	2,716	1,304	1,188	2,492
1—2	1,222	1,300	2,522	1,109	1,134	2,243
2—3	1,433	1,363	2,796	1,172	1,081	2,253
3—4	1,299	1,359	2,658	1,103	1,139	2,242
4—5	1,240	1,242	2,482	1,052	1,123	2,175
Total under 5 years ..	6,626	6,548	13,174	5,740	5,665	11,405
5—10	6,087	6,172	12,259	5,488	5,598	11,086
10—13	3,666	3,516	7,182	3,192	3,296	6,488
13—14	1,155	1,133	2,288	1,062	1,121	2,183
14—15	1,093	1,181	2,274	1,096	1,113	2,209
15—16	997	1,185	2,182	1,054	1,122	2,176
16—17	1,147	1,252	2,399	1,049	1,174	2,223
17—18	1,163	1,161	2,324	1,020	1,138	2,158
18—19	1,062	1,288	2,350	1,053	1,153	2,206
19—20	1,019	1,172	2,191	1,035	1,160	2,195
20—21	954	1,210	2,164	989	1,251	2,240
21—25	3,934	4,550	8,484	4,059	4,590	8,649
25—30	5,147	5,708	10,855	4,417	4,970	9,387
30—35	4,972	5,225	10,197	3,967	4,011	7,978
35—40	4,499	4,657	9,156	3,450	3,529	6,979
40—45	3,912	3,854	7,766	3,096	3,200	6,296
45—50	3,249	3,372	6,621	2,801	2,724	5,525
50—55	2,770	2,921	5,691	2,205	2,234	4,439
55—60	2,338	2,318	4,656	1,669	1,745	3,414
60—65	1,735	1,779	3,514	1,187	1,373	2,560
65—70	1,230	1,379	2,609	817	1,050	1,867
70—75	680	965	1,645	509	689	1,198
75—80	378	523	801	280	398	678
80—85	149	253	502	116	164	280
85—90	35	74	109	30	49	79
90—95	2	15	17	4	7	11
95—100	—	—	—	2	1	3
100 upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all ages	59,999	63,411	123,410	51,387	54,525	105,912

It will be noted that increases of population had taken place at every age period, except at ages 19—25, when a diminution of 245 persons, as compared with the number at the 1901 Census, was found. Again, while at the 1901 Census, three persons were found at ages 95—100 there was none at the 1911 Census.

The number of Children of school age (5—14) was 31,729 at the 1911 Census, compared with 19,759 at the 1901 Census.

CENSUS, 1911.

OCCUPATIONS OF MALES AND FEMALES AGED 10 YEARS AND UPWARDS, 1911.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Males.	Occupied and Unoccupied.	Females.
59,999	ALL AGES.	63,411
12,713	UNDER 10 YEARS.	12,720
47,286	10 YEARS AND UPWARDS	50,691

Ages of Males 10 Years and Upwards.									Occupations. At Ages 10 Years and Upwards.	Ages of Females 10 Years and Upwards.											
10—15	15—20	20	25	35	45	55	65 and Upwards.	Total Males.		Total Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	10—15	15—20	20	25	35	45	55	65 and Upwards.
5914	5388	4888	10119	8411	6019	4073	2474	47286	.. Total Occupied and Unoccupied. ..	50691	22144	24283	4264	5830	6058	5760	10933	8511	6293	4097	3209
5051	334	85	107	103	146	352	1251	7429	Retired or Unoccupied.	35018	9322	22537	3159	5123	1340	2169	7848	6968	5183	3453	2934
863	5054	4803	10012	8308	5873	3721	1223	39857	Engaged in Occupations.	15673	12822	1746	1105	707	4718	3591	3085	1543	1110	644	275
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
									I. General or Local Govt. of Country.												
31	32	30	103	117	60	21	2	396	1. National Government	70	60	7	3	..	15	18	17	10	6	4	..
3	28	58	124	70	50	23	4	360	2. Local Government	49	38	8	3	..	1	8	22	15	3	..	..
									II. Defence of the Country.												
..	86	59	76	44	4	..	3	272	1. Army (at Home)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	4	3	1	1	..	..	10	2. Navy and Marines (Ashore and in Port) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									III. Professional Occupations and their Subordinate Services.												
									1. Clerical.												
..	..	..	19	26	19	11	6	81	Clergymen, Priests, Ministers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	4	4	11	12	8	5	44	Others	28	25	2	1	..	..	1	5	8	8	4	2
									2. Legal.												
..	..	..	10	7	6	1	3	27	Barristers, Solicitors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	18	14	26	12	13	5	1	93	Law Clerks	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
									3. Medical.												
..	..	..	14	20	15	10	2	61	Physicians, Surgeons, Registered Practitioners	4	4	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	3	Midwives, Sick Nurses, Invalid Attendants..	286	208	39	39	..	2	71	83	41	41	37	11
1	6	5	9	9	5	8	2	45	Others	20	18	1	1	..	1	3	7	5	4	..	..
..	11	21	65	63	36	11	6	213	4. Teaching	570	548	12	10	1	38	142	232	96	44	15	2
2	7	10	17	15	12	6	2	71	5. Literary, Scientific, and Political	8	8	..	..	..	1	..	3	1	3	..	..
..	1	3	6	4	5	2	6	27	6. Engineers and Surveyors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	31	44	114	88	48	21	8	356	7 and 8. Art, Music, Drama, etc.	138	109	23	6	2	28	28	47	15	9	9	..
									IV. Domestic Offices or Services.												
									1. Domestic Indoor Service.												
1	8	6	3	2	1	2	..	23	In Hotels, Lodging and Eating Houses ..	104	97	5	2	..	22	32	32	8	7	2	1
1	6	9	7	1	5	3	1	33	Other Domestic Indoor Servants	2641	2397	99	145	111	854	673	526	233	140	76	28
..	15	19	55	32	35	22	12	190	2. Domestic Outdoor Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
									3. Other Service.												
1	5	9	19	7	7	3	..	51	Hospital & Benovolent Socy., Service & Insttn.	174	170	3	1	1	38	54	48	15	14	4	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Day Girls, Day Servants	39	37	1	1	7	23	5	3	..	1	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Charwomen	424	76	120	228	1	1	13	59	118	118	92	22
..	..	1	9	4	6	1	..	21	Laundry Wkrs. Washers, Ironers, Manglers &c	372	261	64	47	12	109	79	67	40	30	18	17
11	27	22	48	56	35	30	16	245	Others.	92	35	33	24	..	3	11	14	18	29	12	5
									V. Commercial Occupations.												
..	8	33	112	127	94	59	32	465	1. Merchants, Agents and Accountants ..	12	5	5	2	..	..	1	4	2	4	..	1
20	247	182	264	139	88	40	18	998	2. Commercial or Business Clerks	445	437	4	4	12	155	147	101	24	6	..	..
..	30	54	135	99	63	31	9	421	3 and 4. Dealers in Money; Insurance ..	10	6	3	1	..	2	2	2	2	1	1	..
									VI. Conveyance of Men, Goods & Messages.												
42	338	584	1201	1205	824	494	67	4755	1. On Railways	13	9	1	3	..	2	4	3	..	1	3	..
13	219	322	588	536	372	155	7	2212	Railway Officials, Clerks	5	5	..	..	..	1	2	2	..	..	..	..
..	21	119	113	187	108	72	8	628	Railway Engine-Drivers, Stokers, Cleaners ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	22	62	175	133	97	85	25	599	Platelayers, Gangers, Packers, Rly. Lab'rers (not Rly. Contractors' Labourers) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									2. On Roads.												
..	3	5	15	20	18	23	7	91	Coachmen (not Domestic), Cabmen ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	17	25	23	29	20	5	128	Horsekprs., Grooms, Stablemen (not Domestic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	3	10	10	9	1	..	..	33	Motor Car Drivers (not Domestic)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									Motor Cab, Motor Van, &c, Drivers. ..												
1	62	88	274	222	129	97	14	887	Carmen, Carriers, Carters, Wagoners (not Farm)	3	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
3	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	Van, etc. Guards, Boys	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	16	36	85	49	28	24	3	242	Others	10	1	3	6	..	..	..	2	1	2	2	3
..	1	4	11	8	2	3	..	29	3. On Seas, Rivers and Canals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	4	4. In Docks, Harbours, &c.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									5. In Storage, Porterage and Messages.												
350	246	9	25	24	20	33	12	719	Messngrs., Porters, Watchmen (not Rly. or Gt.)	18	18	..	..	9	8	..	..	1	..	..	..
..	12	13	60	47	21	14	5	172	Others	19	19	..	..	..	8	8	2	1	..	..	..
									VII. Agriculture (On Farms, Woods & Gardens)												
5	24	22	34	29	45	21	15	195	Farmers, Graziers, Farm Workers	11	9	1	1	..	4	3	2	1	1	..	..
4	13	13	21	24	24	40	30	169	Gardeners (not Dom.) Nurserymen, Seedsmen	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..
..	..	..	1	..	3	..	1	5	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	VIII. Fishing.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									IX. In and about, and Working and Dealing in the Products of Mines and Quarries.												
1	23	38	41	28	24	10	7	172	1. Workers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	4	8	19	25	21	15	15	109	2. Dealers	16	1	11	4	..	..	2	4	2	4	2	2
									X. Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances.												
..	14	15	31	24	28	17	1	130	1. and 2. Iron, Steel, etc. Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									3. General Engineering and Machine Making ..												
42	305	227	523	409	305	142	37	1990	Ironfounders	67	65	2	..	5	36	22	4	..	..	..	..
3	80	71	211	197	152	132	31	877	Blacksmiths, Strikers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	336	301	414	401	318	210	51	2047	Erectors, Fitters, Turners (including Labrs.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39	302	316	692	617	457	284	76	2783	Others	20	19	1	..	..	9	6	2	1	1	1	..
9	31	40	112	111	97	37	15	452	Metal Machinists	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	8	29	106	95	65	48	14	365	Labourers (undefined) in Engineering Works	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	56	82	154	127	89	69	13	595	Boilermakers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Ages of Males 10 Years and Upwards.									Occupations. At Ages 10 Years and Upwards.	Ages of Females 10 Years and Upwards.											
10—15	15—20	20	25	35	45	55	65 and Upwards.	Total Males.		Total Females	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	10—15	15—20	20	25	35	45	55	65 and Upwards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
									X. Metals, Machines, Implements and Conveyances—*continued.*												
18	136	105	156	100	49	18	6	588	4. Electric Apparatus	91	87	3	1	2	47	27	9	1	3	2	..
14	134	125	228	188	127	70	36	922	5—8. Tools, Dies, etc., Arms, Misc. Metal Trades	73	65	7	1	4	31	24	9	2	2	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	9. Ships and Boats	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									10. Vehicles.												
10	130	174	299	87	22	9	2	733	Cycle and Motor Car—Makers, Mechanics ..	9	8	1	..	..	5	3	..	..	1	..	..
10	114	166	284	79	20	7	1	681	Motor Car—Makers, Mechanics	8	8	..	..	..	5	3	..	..	..	..	..
12	275	303	669	523	360	212	58	2412	Others	8	7	..	1	1	2	2	2	..	..	1	..
10	245	275	605	476	309	176	45	2141	Railway-Coach, Wagon Makers	7	7	..	..	1	2	2	2	..	..	..	..
4	15	14	28	36	10	11	4	122	11. Dealers.	18	10	6	2	..	2	1	4	8	1	1	1
									XI. Precious Metals, Jewels, Watches, Instruments and Games.												
3	46	35	81	52	48	32	18	315	Workers	153	147	3	3	8	57	40	25	2	12	6	3
..	5	3	17	15	7	9	2	58	Dealers	16	10	4	2	..	2	2	5	5	..	1	1
									XII. Building, and Works of Construction.												
									1. House Building, etc.												
..	2	3	17	18	18	17	3	78	Builders	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	9	9	36	36	39	29	8	166	Builders' Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	47	44	175	113	117	120	29	649	Carpenters, Joiners (including Labourers) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	31	40	194	175	130	87	29	686	Bricklayers, Bricklayers' Labourers.. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	25	23	11	7	5	76	Masons, Masons' Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	74	88	191	200	121	78	27	784	Painters, Decorators and Glaziers	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
2	52	38	89	45	38	15	6	285	Plumbers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	28	25	130	55	60	53	9	360	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	6	10	44	37	32	21	10	160	2. Other Works of Construction and Roads, Navvies, &c.; Paviors, Road Labourers ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	4	Others	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									XIII. Wood, Furniture, Fittings, Decorations.												
5	43	31	105	51	32	22	9	298	Cabinet Makers, French Polishers; Upholsterers	227	210	6	11	4	92	66	36	18	9	2	..
1	11	7	24	28	17	13	3	104	Other Workers in Furniture, Fittings, etc. ..	11	8	3	..	..	2	1	2	4	1	1	..
2	44	37	76	57	63	41	17	347	Workers in Wood and Bark	9	6	3	..	1	4	2	..	..	1	1	..
1	8	12	24	27	22	22	10	126	Dealers	22	12	9	1	..	1	3	7	3	3	3	2
									XIV. Brick, Cement, Pottery and Glass.												
1	18	15	41	53	30	22	10	190	Workers	234	222	9	3	24	86	65	42	9	4	4	..
	15	8	21	33	13	9	4	103	Earthenware, China, Porcelain—Manufacture	234	222	9	3	24	86	65	42	9	4	4	..
..	1	1	4	2	6	3	1	18	Dealers	21	16	4	1	..	3	7	3	3	2	2	1

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	20)	(21)	(22)
									XV. Chemicals, Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, &c.												
									1 and 3. Colouring Matter; Drugs, Chemicals, etc.												
..	10	15	20	24	10	11	6	96	Chemists, Druggists	18	15	2	1	1	2	7	3	3	1	..	1
..	13	20	58	35	28	20	16	190	Others	56	52	3	1	7	25	14	10	..	..	..	..
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Explosives and Matches	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									4. Oil, Grease, Soap, Resin, etc.												
..	2	1	5	3	4	3	..	18	Workers	6	5	1	..	..	2	2	1	1	..	..	..
..	4	3	7	7	1	1	3	26	Dealers	7	5	2	..	..	2	3	..	..	2	..	..
									XVI. Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers.												
7	67	41	94	66	54	24	7	360	1. Skins and Leather	32	29	2	1	..	20	7	2	1	1	1	..
6	50	26	68	44	34	17	3	248	Curriers	5	4	1	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..
..	3	3	14	11	9	9	2	51	2. Saddlery and Harness	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
..	4	4	10	4	5	7	3	37	3. Hair and Feathers	13	10	3	..	..	2	1	4	2	2	2	..
..	2	1	7	3	2	1	2	18	4. Dealers in Skins, Leather, Hair and Feathers	5	3	2	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..
									XVII. Paper, Prints, Books, & Stationery.												
..	1	1	9	3	6	2	..	22	Paper Box, Bag—Makers, Stationery Manftre.	173	162	7	4	14	60	35	38	17	7	2	..
15	112	91	197	173	86	51	8	733	Printers, Lithographers	340	337	2	1	25	155	103	50	4	1	1	1
3	9	13	17	17	11	8	4	82	Bookbinders	75	74	1	..	6	31	20	13	4	1	..	..
1	10	9	24	28	15	2	..	89	Other Workers	22	21	1	..	1	8	8	3	2	..	..	..
8	22	16	36	22	16	22	1	143	Publishers, Booksellers, Stationers, Newsagents, and other dealers	92	57	24	11	..	9	17	29	14	10	4	9
									XVIII. Textile Fabrics.												
48	379	278	305	189	152	82	39	1472	1—5 Textile Manufactures	3481	3023	362	96	247	1480	862	515	167	126	60	24
1	6	4	7	6	5	1	..	30	Cotton Manufactures	296	256	34	6	15	107	83	61	14	10	4	2
3	12	9	5	8	9	8	3	57	Silk Manufacture	249	155	66	28	9	54	39	38	26	48	26	9
7	67	30	31	19	15	4	2	175	Hosiery Manufacture	1150	1086	53	11	128	567	280	141	17	12	3	2
17	223	213	227	112	90	31	13	926	Lace Manufacture	728	593	106	29	38	284	167	99	72	44	16	8
15	54	18	22	27	16	14	7	173	Smallware Manufacture	820	721	86	13	44	357	245	147	21	3	2	1
1	28	14	18	20	18	12	3	114	6. Bleaching, Printing, Dyeing, etc.	43	36	3	4	3	14	14	5	1	3	1	2
4	45	38	54	43	23	10	7	224	7. Dealers (Drapers and Others)	275	252	19	4	4	73	89	69	25	11	2	2
									XIX. Dress.												
2	35	35	78	94	69	61	18	392	Tailors	820	749	56	15	86	315	192	127	53	31	12	4
..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	Milliners	251	228	16	7	11	88	61	56	18	10	5	2
..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	Dressmakers	995	873	88	34	34	260	213	252	122	65	32	17
..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..	3	Shirtmakers, Seamstresses	138	112	7	19	3	47	35	16	12	7	7	11
8	78	52	95	94	55	30	29	441	Boot, Shoe, Slipper, Patten, Clogmakers ..	157	145	9	3	10	66	31	28	15	6	1	..
12	25	23	46	32	11	9	2	160	Wig-makers, Hairdressers	21	17	2	2	..	6	5	4	3	2	1	..
..	6	1	2	1	5	1	..	16	Other Workers	125	115	8	2	17	62	26	8	3	6	2	1
3	41	34	57	39	27	16	4	221	Dealers	147	113	18	16	5	32	35	28	18	10	14	5
									XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, and Lodging.												
									1. Food.												
4	27	23	45	35	8	9	6	157	Milksellers, Dairymen	43	16	16	11	1	5	2	9	12	6	5	3
10	123	76	145	90	49	19	5	517	Butchers, Meat Salesmen	32	4	20	8	..	..	5	7	9	6	4	1
1	62	45	68	40	30	12	4	262	Bread, Biscuit, Cake, etc., Makers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	10	6	43	37	27	15	30	151	Bakers, Confectioners (Dealers)	194	106	68	20	1	28	24	48	43	31	10	9
15	118	115	149	92	65	46	26	626	Grocers; Tea, Coffee, Chocolate—Dealers ..	217	66	99	52	..	15	15	42	53	40	41	11
4	35	20	33	30	20	9	1	152	Other Workers	34	30	2	2	3	13	5	7	3	3	..	..
6	47	53	105	104	53	34	21	423	Other Dealers	157	48	83	26	2	11	19	37	31	27	24	6

Ages of Males 10 Years and Upwards.									Occupations. At Ages 10 Years and Upwards.	Ages of Females 10 Years and Upwards.											
10—15	15—20	20	25	35	45	55	65 and Upwards.	Total Males.		Total Females.	Unmarried.	Married.	Widowed.	10—15	15—20	20	25	35	45	55	65 and Upwards.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10) XX. Food, Tobacco, Drink, &c.—*continued.*	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2. Tobacco—Tobacco Manufacture	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	2	3	7	11	15	5	1	44	Tobacconists	29	15	8	6	..	6	3	6	9	2	2	1
..	23	25	59	51	34	21	9	222	3. Makers of Spirituous Drinks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	1	12	9	12	11	6	52	4. Board, Lodging, and Dealing in Spirituous Drinks. Coffee, Eating, Lodging, Boarding—House Keepers	231	68	62	101	..	4	3	18	47	65	54	34
..	5	7	57	100	95	43	14	321	Inn, Hotel-keepers, Publicans, &c.	247	73	138	36	1	22	30	46	72	47	20	9
..	32	16	18	18	6	3	..	93	Cellarmen, Beer Bottlers	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
..	4	4	4	2	5	..	..	19	Barmen	99	89	9	1	..	20	36	43	..	..	..	..
..	9	8	12	8	9	4	..	50	Waiters (not Domestic)	112	108	1	3	4	26	30	44	4	3	1	..
10	17	11	23	16	3	6	..	86	Others in Inn, Hotel, Eating House, etc.—Service	24	20	2	2	2	7	5	4	3	2	1	..
..	2	1	2	3	6	2	..	16	Wine and Spirit Merchants, Agents	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
									XXI. Gas, Water, Electricity Supply and Sanitary Service.												
..	20	22	67	79	66	44	10	308	1. Gas, Water, Electricity	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	1	2	19	22	22	15	9	90	2. Sanitary Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
									XXII. Other, General, and Undefined Workers and Dealers.												
7	37	24	31	34	21	25	12	191	General—Shopkeepers, Dealers; Pawnbrokers..	237	141	60	36	3	51	28	50	37	37	19	12
1	9	13	33	47	33	20	11	167	Costermongers, Hawkers, Street Sellers	46	13	20	13	1	3	3	7	9	12	7	4
15	15	1	3	3	..	2	2	41	News-boys, Vendors (Street or undefined) ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	44	104	195	195	156	115	66	878	General Labourers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	10	15	87	74	63	40	14	303	Engine-Drivers, Stokers, Firemen (not Railway, Marine, or Agricultural)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	21	28	49	49	37	28	20	239	Others	113	98	11	4	10	53	19	12	10	7	1	1
									XXIII. Without Specified Occupations or Unoccupied.												
..	..	9	35	45	88	293	957	1427	Retired (not Army or Navy); Pensioners ..	147	106	8	33	..	2	5	11	14	21	25	69
..	1	..	8	10	17	8	31	75	Private Means	520	213	22	285	..	3	5	29	42	90	117	234
5051	333	76	64	48	41	51	263	5927	Others aged 10 years and upwards (including scholars and students)	34351	9003	22507	2841	5123	1335	2159	7808	6912	5072	3311	2631

CENSUS, 1911.—INFIRMITIES.

PERSONS RETURNED AS TOTALLY BLIND, TOTALLY DEAF & DUMB, LUNATIC, IMBECILE, AND FEEBLE-MINDED, FOR THE BOROUGH OF DERBY.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Totally Blind	34	36	70
Totally Deaf	33	35	68
Deaf and Dumb	115	86	201
Lunatic	163	235	398
Imbecile	18	23	41
Feeble-minded	38	34	72
Combined Infirmities	—	3	3
Total ...	401	452	853

Vital Statistics for the Year 1913.

Estimated Population.—The estimated population of the Borough at the middle of 1913 was 125,462, an increase of 918 over that of 1912.

Emigration from Derby.—The subjoined table is instructive as shewing the emigration from Derby during the 10 years 1901-1911. The total excess of births over deaths is 14,942, and if no emigration had taken place the census population of 1901 would have been increased by approximately this number, as shewn by the 1911 census, instead of only by 8,522, the actual increase of population. A net average of about 642 persons therefore emigrate from Derby annually.

TABLE SHEWING EXCESS OF BIRTHS OVER DEATHS DURING THE PERIOD 1902-1911 INCLUSIVE.

Year.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	Totals.
Births ...	3,326	3,215	3,282	3,108	3,103	3,152	3,321	3,220	3,163	2,945	31,835
Deaths ...	1,639	1,596	1,824	1,746	1,733	1,784	1,678	1,712	1,444	1,737	16,893
Excess Births	1,687	1,619	1,458	1,362	1,370	1,368	1,643	1,508	1,719	1,208	14,942

Population, Census 1901, 114,848+14,942 (10 years Excess Births over Deaths) = 129,790

,, ,, 1911... = 123,370

6,420 *i.e.*, 642 Persons per annum left Derby during the 10 years.

Marriages.—The number of marriages which were solemnized during 1913 was 1,012; this represents a rate of persons married equal to 16·1 per 1,000 of the population, which is a decrease of 0·3 compared with the previous year. The following table gives information relating to the marriage-rate for the past 16 years:—

Year.	1898	1899	1900	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Number of Marriages	961	961	1025	943	948	957	973	972	981	1005	982	967	994	917	1021	1012
Rate.	18·8	18·6	19·6	17·8	16·3	16·1	16·17	16·0	15·9	15·9	15·4	14·95	15·15	14·8	16·4	16·1

BIRTHS.

Birth-Rate.—The births registered during the year numbered 3,013, compared with 2,920 in 1912. Of the 3,013 births, 2,862 were notified in 1913 and investigated:—

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Legitimate	1,401	1,353	2,754
Illegitimate	60	48	108
Grand Total ...			2,862

From these figures it will be seen that the illegitimate births represent 3·8% of the present total, as compared with 3·1% in the previous year, 2·8% in 1910, and 2·2% in 1909. In the following table is set out the distribution of all births, both legitimate and illegitimate:—

Table II.—Relating to Births, Legitimate and Illegitimate.

WARD.	BIRTHS.			Birth Rate per 1,000.	Illegitimate Births per 1,000 Births in 1913.	Total Legitimate and Illegitimate Births registered during the years 1902 to 1913.		
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Total.			Legitimate.	Illegitimate	Illegitimate per 1,000 Births.
Abbey ...	259	14	273	28·6	51	3354	132	38
Arboretum ...	160	4	164	18·6	24	2221	67	29
Babington ...	117	2	119	14·8	17	1691	52	30
Becket ...	135	5	140	19·6	36	1770	85	46
Bridge ...	102	3	105	18·6	20	1382	49	34
Castle ...	190	6	196	26·1	31	2649	110	40
Dale ...	224	7	231	24·7	30	2450	62	25
Derwent ...	120	2	122	22·2	17	1720	44	25
Friargate ...	180	4	184	20·5	22	2490	67	26
Kingsmead ...	157	17	174	27·1	98	2014	137	64
Litchurch ...	127	10	137	16·8	73	1895	89	45
Markeaton ...	182	10	192	26·4	52	2505	104	40
Normanton ...	212	5	217	25·8	23	2742	57	20
Osmaston ...	151	9	160	23·5	56	2291	77	32
Pear Tree ...	287	6	293	30·3	20	3099	56	18
Rowditch ...	151	3	154	18·8	19	2005	77	37
Totals ...	2754	108	2862	22·8	37	36,278	1,265	34
Others ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

The births registered during the year numbered 3,013, which represents a birth-rate of 23·6 per 1,000, compared with 23·4 last year, 23·6 in 1911, 24·1 in 1910, and 24·9 in 1909.

As regards the various Wards, the birth-rates, as in previous years, varied between very wide limits, being as low as 14·8 in Babington Ward and 16·8 in Litchurch Ward, and as high as 30·3 and 28·6 in Pear Tree and Abbey Wards respectively. Babington Ward had the lowest birth-rate in 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, and 1912.

The number of births which have been divided for the purpose of ascertaining facts relating to illegitimacy now exceeds 37,000, and it will be observed that practically one child in every 30 born in Derby is illegitimate. The rate of illegitimacy is highest in King's Mead Ward, not less than one child in 15 being born with that social stigma attached to it. The Wards which show the next highest figures are Becket and Litchurch Wards, rather less than one child in 22 and one in 23 respectively being illegitimate. Castle and Markeaton Wards are the next highest, each Ward shewing a rate of one in 25. The credit for the lowest illegitimate rate belongs to Pear Tree Ward, whilst a low rate is also recorded in Normanton Ward; three other Wards, Dale, Derwent, and Friar Gate Wards have also rates of over one in 37 births. It is interesting to note that one of the Wards which has already been mentioned as having a high birth-rate has also a low illegitimate rate.

Notification of Births Act, 1907.—This Act was adopted by the Council at a meeting held on December 4th, 1907, and came into operation early in January, 1908. The number of births notified during 1913 was 95% of the total registered. Details of work done under this Act will be found on pages 34, 35, 37, 38, 130, and 134.

Still-births.—The number of burials of still-born children in the Derby Cemeteries during 1913 was 110, or six fewer than the number in 1912.

Appended herewith is the usual table relating to these burials for the past 19 years.

For the particulars contained in the following table, I am indebted to Mr. C. E. Oliver, Clerk to the Derby Burial Board :—

Burials in the Derby Cemeteries during the past 19 years.

Year.	Ordinary Burials.	Burials of Still-born Children.	Total.	Percentage of Burials of Still-born Children to the whole.
1895	1587	210	1797	11·7
1896	1510	218	1728	12·7
1897	1581	182	1763	10·4
1898	1744	178	1922	9·3
1899	1787	193	1980	9·8
1900	1887	195	2082	9·4
1901	1627	246	1873	13·2
1902	1552	217	1769	12·3
1903	1522	184	1706	10·8
1904	1704	154	1858	8·3
1905	1692	161	1853	8·5
1906	1666	171	1837	9·4
1907	1627	155	1782	8·7
1908	1558	163	1721	9·5
1909	1618	152	1770	8·1
1910	1365	130	1495	8·7
1911	1624	112	1736	6·4
1912	1484	116	1600	7·8
1913	1478	110	1588	6·8

DEATHS

Annual Rate of Mortality.—The total number of deaths registered during the year was 1,667, as against 1,630 in 1912, 1,831 in 1911, 1,556 in 1910, and 1,799 in 1909; of these deaths 114 were of strangers; and there were 23 deaths of Derby residents registered outside the Borough, making a net total of 1,576. The net death-rate, therefore, from all causes was 12·5 per 1,000, as against 12·21 in 1912, 14·04 in 1911, 11·01 in 1910, and 13·3 in 1909.

The factor for correcting the general death-rate based on the population at the 1911 census as applied by the Registrar-General is 1·0078. The corrected death-rate for 1913 is therefore 12·69.

Principal Causes of Death, 1913.

Comparison with 1912.

	Deaths in 1913.	*Increase.*	*Decrease.*
Bronchitis	165	36	...
Phthisis	104	...	3
Old Age	123	...	10
Cancer	129	13	...
Heart Diseases	144	13	...
Diarrhœa	64	49	...
Premature Birth	77	22	...
Pneumonia	90	...	...
Apoplexy and Cerebral Hæmorrhage	66	6	...
Other Tuberculous Diseases ...	54	5	...
Measles	13	4	...
Violence Causes	49	...	6
Convulsions	23	...	8
Diphtheria	7	...	7
Whooping Cough	6	...	11
Meningitis	10	...	2
Cirrhosis of Liver	14	2	...
Other Respiratory Diseases ...	15	...	11
Influenza	29	4	...
Enteric Fever	3	1	...
Scarlet Fever	2	...	2

MORTALITY IN AGE GROUPS.

(A) Infantile Mortality.

The deaths of children under one year of age in Derby during 1913 numbered 298, a rate of 99 per 1,000 births.

The infantile mortality for England and Wales during 1913 was 109, that of the great towns was 117, and of the smaller towns 112.

The infantile mortality figures, not only in Derby, but also in the great towns and in the smaller towns, as well as in England and Wales, generally were higher than those in 1912, when the infantile mortality-rates were respectively Derby 79, Great Towns 101, Smaller Towns 98, and England and Wales 95.

The following table gives the chief causes of death at different periods during the first year:—

TABLE III.—Infantile Mortality during the Year 1913.
Deaths from stated Causes at various Ages under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.		Under 1 Week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 Month.	1-3 Months.	3-6 Months.	6-9 Months.	9-12 Months.	Total Deaths under One Year.
Certified		74	8	18	9	109	59	55	39	36	298
i. Common Infectious Diseases.	Small Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Chicken-pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	3
	Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Diphtheria: Croup ..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
ii. Diarrhœal Diseases.	Diarrhœa, all forms including Enteritis, Muco-enteritis, Gastro-enteritis, &c. ..	..	1	..	1	2	15	18	8	7	50
iii. Wasting Diseases.	Premature Birth	49	5	6	1	61	11	3	..	2	77
	Congenital Defects	2	..	2	..	4	..	1	1	..	6
	Injury at Birth	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3
	Atelectasis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	12	1	7	5	25	8	10	4	1	48
iv. Tuberculous Diseases.	Tuberculous Meningitis ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	2	6
	Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	1	5
	Other Tuberculous Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
v. Other Causes.	Rickets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Meningitis (*not Tuberculous*)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	3
	Convulsions	5	..	2	1	8	6	2	3	4	23
	Bronchitis	..	..	1	..	1	4	8	8	4	25
	Pneumonia	1	..	..	..	1	6	2	5	8	22
	Suffocation, overlying ..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3
	Syphilis	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	3
	Other Causes	2	1	..	1	4	3	3	3	4	17
		74	8	18	9	109	59	55	39	36	298

Births Notified { Legitimate 2,754 / Illegitimate 108 } Deaths { Legitimate Infants 278 / Illegitimate „ 20 } Infantile Mortality = 100·9 / „ „ = 185·1

Table shewing Infant Deaths from Immaturity since the Year 1905.

Year.	*Total Births.*	*No. of Premature Births.*	*Deaths from Wasting Disease (Marasmus Atrophy & Debility.)*	*Percentage of Immaturity Death.*
1905	3108	76	62	4·5
1906	3103	66	48	4·4
1907	3152	69	70	4·4
1908	3321	73	44	3·6
1909	3220	88	51	4·4
1910	3163	62	27	2·8
1911	2921	93	54	5·0
1912	2920	55	39	3·2
1913	3013	77	48	4·1

In Table III. are set out the causes of death among children under the age of one year. These are further subdivided into the weeks of the first month of life, and figures are given for each month until the age of one year. The deaths of 298 infants were registered during the year, as compared with 231 in the previous year, and 360 in the year 1911. In the sub-division "Wasting Diseases," no fewer than 134 of these deaths are classified; premature births and debilitated conditions contributing respectively 77 and 48. The above table shows the deaths from these two latter conditions (which two are grouped under the heading of Immaturity) during the past nine years in Derby. The next highest total is the allied diseases of Diarrhœa and Enteritis, which caused 50 deaths, as against only 12 in the previous year; this is followed by Bronchitis 25, Convulsions 23, and Pneumonia 22.

The investigation of the relationship between feeding and the mortality of infants which was begun in 1899 has been continued and the results are recorded below:—

TABLE IV.—Mortality per 1,000 births from certain diseases among children born between the period January 1st, 1912, and December 31st, 1912, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months or hand-fed, or were at first breast-fed and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months :--

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.		Mixed-fed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
Number of children.	2275		246		273		2794	
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	27	11·9	5	20·3	5	18·3	37	13·2
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis)	3	1·3	7	28·5	6	22·0	16	5·7
Marasmus	9	3·9	6	24·4	6	22·0	21	7·5
Atrophy and Debility	10	4·4	2	8·1	8	28·6	20	7·2
Tabes Mesenterica ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses ..	1	0·4	1	4·1	1	3·7	3	1·1
All other Tuberculous Diseases	3	1·3	3	12·2	3	11·0	9	3·2
Convulsions	10	4·4	5	20·3	5	18·3	20	7·2
Dentition	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zymotic Diseases ..	2	0·8	1	4·1	2	7·3	5	1·8
All other Diseases ..	9	3·9	1	4·1	3	11·0	13	4·7
Totals	74	32·5	31	126·0	39	142·8	144	51·6

Number of children registered during the above-mentioned period			2,920
From the above the following deductions must be made:—			
(*a*) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered		29	
(*b*) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained		10	
(*c*) For the reason that the death could not have been influenced by the manner of feeding, *e.g.*—			
(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life	18		
(2) Death taking place owing to debility and no food having been given	2		
(3) The child being prematurely born ...	54		
(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding	13		
		— 87	
			— 126
Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors			2,794
Percentage of children breast-fed			81·4
,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed			9·7
,, ,, ,, partly reared by hand and partly by natural means			8·8
Death-rate per 1000 births of children breast-fed			32·5
,, ,, ,, hand-fed			142·8
,, ,, ,, partly breast-fed ...			126·0

TABLE IV. (*a*)—Mortality per 1,000 from certain diseases among children born between the period November, 1900, and December, 1907, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months, or hand-fed, or who were at first breast and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months.

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.		Mixed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
Number of children.	12415		2680		3282		18377	
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	171	13·8	38	14·2	103	31·4	312	17·0
Diarrhœa and Epidemic Enteritis	96	7·8	55	20·6	190	57·9	341	18·6
Gastritis and Gastro-Enteritis	13	1·1	7	2·7	25	7·7	45	2·5
Marasmus	57	4·6	30	11·2	81	24·7	168	9·2
Atrophy and Debility..	99	8·0	20	7·1	91	27·8	210	11·5
Tabes Mesenterica ..	11	0·9	3	1·2	16	4·9	30	1·7
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses ..	14	1·2	7	2·6	16	4·9	37	2·1
All other Tuberculous Diseases	34	2·8	12	4·5	14	4·3	60	3·3
Convulsions	161	13·0	44	16·5	99	30·2	304	16·6
Dentition	14	1·2	10	3·8	12	3·7	36	2·0
Zymotic Diseases other than Diarrhœa ..	59	4·8	26	9·7	38	11·6	123	6·7
All other Diseases ..	121	9·8	15	5·6	72	22·0	208	11·4
Totals	850	69·5	267	95·9	737	230·7	1874	102·0

Number of children registered during the above-mentioned period 21,905

From the above the following deductions must be made:—

(*a*) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered ... 2,461

(*b*) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained 136

(*c*) For the reason that the death could not have been influenced by the manner of feeding, *e.g.*—

(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 92

(2) Death taking place owing to debility and no food having been given 180

(3) The child being prematurely born ... 471

(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 8

—— 751

—— 3,528

Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors 18,377

Percentage of children breast-fed 68

,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed 18

,, ,, ,, partly reared by hand and partly by natural means 14

Death-rate per 1,000 of children breast-fed 69·5

,, ,, ,, hand-fed 230·7

,, ,, ,, partly breast-fed 95·9

TABLE IV. (*b*)—Mortality per 1,000 from certain diseases among children born between January, 1908 (the year in which the Notification of Births Act was adopted), and December, 1912, who were breast-fed up to the age of three months, or hand-fed, or who were at first breast- and subsequently hand-fed (mixed), prior to attaining the age of three months:—

Method of Feeding.	Breast-fed.		Mixed-fed.		Hand-fed.		All three classes.	
Number of children.	10947		1961		1281		14189	
Disease.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000.	Number of deaths.	Death-rate per 1000.
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	129	11·8	47	24·0	36	28·4	212	14·9
Diarrhœa (including Enteritis, Gastro-Enteritis and Gastritis	29	2·6	91	46·4	60	46·9	180	12·7
Marasmus	46	4·2	40	20·4	30	23·4	116	8·1
Atrophy and Debility	24	2·2	9	4·6	29	22·7	62	4·3
Tabes Mesenterica ..	1	0·09	..	..	1	0·8	2	0·1
Various Abdominal Tuberculoses ..	8	0·7	7	3·5	7	5·5	22	1·5
All other Tubereulous Diseases	10	0·9	11	5·6	12	9·3	33	2·3
Convulsions	75	6·8	28	14·3	24	18·7	127	8·9
Dentition	5	0·4	1	0·5	2	1·5	8	0·5
Zymotic Diseases ..	32	2·9	21	10·7	7	5·4	60	4·2
All other Diseases ..	59	5·4	28	14·3	21	16·4	108	7·6
Totals	418	38·2	283	144·3	229	178·9	930	65·5

Number of children registered during the above-mentioned period 15,569

From the above the following deductions must be made:—

(*a*) On account of no visit being made, but in respect of whom no death has been registered 720

(*b*) On account of no visit being made, owing to death occurring before any information could be obtained 85

(*c*) For the reason that the death could not have been influenced by the manner of feeding, *e.g.*—

(1) Some congenital defect incompatible with life 52

(2) Death taking place owing to debility and no food having been given 78

(3) The child being prematurely born ... 355

(4) Some other cause not associated with the manner of feeding 90

—— 575

—— 1,380

Net total of children who were under the direct observation of the Women Inspectors 14,189

Percentage of children breast-fed 77

,, ,, ,, wholly hand-fed 9

,, ,, ,, partly reared by hand and partly by natural means 13

Death-rate per 1,000 births of children breast-fed 38·2

,, ,, ,, hand-fed 178·9

,, ,, ,, partly breast-fed ... 144·3

The death-rate amongst the breast-fed children is 38·2 per 1,000 births, as compared with 178·9 per 1,000 among those hand-fed, and

144·3 per 1,000 amongst those only partly breast-fed. It is important also to note that not only is this marked difference to be seen in the general death-rate, but in every classification there is the same result, the death-rate is invariably lower among the breast-fed children

(B) Other Ages.

At all other ages there were registered 1,278 deaths, and of these 102 were of children between the ages of 1 and 5, 50 at the age period 5 and under 15, 54 between 15 and 25 years of age, 562 between 25 and 65, and 510 at all ages over 65.

In the first of these age periods, Zymotic Diseases were responsible for a large number of deaths, Measles causing 8 deaths, as compared with 6 in the previous year. Whooping Cough caused 5 deaths, as compared with 13 in 1912. Bronchitis 7 and Pneumonia 16, were likewise very fatal diseases. Tuberculous Diseases other than Phthisis were the cause of 19 deaths. One death occurred from Phthisis in this age period.

The age periods 5 to 15, and 15 to 25, are noted for being the healthiest, and in the former the chief contributing causes of death were Accidents 7, Heart Diseases 6, Tuberculous Diseases (other than Phthisis) 6, Diphtheria 4; in the latter period Phthisis was the most dangerous ailment, as no fewer than 20 out of the 54 deaths were assignable to that cause. Phthisis is likewise a dangerous disease at the next age period, 25 to 65, there being no less than 76 deaths, and in addition Heart Diseases contributed 69 deaths, and Cancer 78. In the declining years of life, Chest Ailments 106, Heart Diseases 62, and Cancer 48, are the chief causes of death, whilst the Zymotic Ailments become practically a negligible quantity.

District Mortality Rates.

In Table V. the various mortality rates which have been recorded in the different Wards into which the town is divided are set out. The deaths in public institutions have been relegated to the Wards to which the persons belonged before they were removed. On the basis of the general death-rate the healthiest Wards were Osmaston 6·44, Dale 8·97, and Arboretum 9·42. King's Mead Ward shows

the highest death-rate, viz., 22·13, with Castle 18·79, and Markeaton 15·67, the next in order. The high death-rate in each of these Wards is in considerable measure contributed to by the high death-rate among children. The Infantile Mortality in the town as a whole was 99 per 1,000 births, but in King's Mead Ward it was 195, and in Litchurch and Markeaton Wards 161. Infantile Mortality rates of below 99 (the average of the whole town) are noted in Arboretum (79), Babington (67), Becket (64), Dale (60), Derwent (25), Friar Gate (11), Normanton (92), Pear Tree (82). It is satisfactory to note that there is some improvement in the waste of infant life which is taking place in the Wards just referred to. The Phthisis death-rate for the whole town was 0·83, slightly lower than the previous year. The following Wards had a Phthisis death-rate below the average of the whole town, viz., Abbey, Arboretum, Babington, Dale, Derwent, Friar Gate, Normanton, and Rowditch Wards. The highest Zymotic rate is recorded in King's Mead Ward (2·34), whilst Markeaton Ward (2·06), Castle Ward (1·33), and Pear Tree Ward (0·95) were the next highest.

TABLE V.—Population, Density, Deaths, and certain Death Rates in the various Wards of the Borough of Derby for the Year 1913.

WARDS.	Population in 1911.	Estimated population in 1913.	Acreage.	Density in persons per acre.	Total Deaths.	Death-rate per 1,000 living.	Deaths from seven principal Zymotic Diseases.	Zymotic death rate.	Deaths from Respiratory Diseases exclusive of Phthisis.	Respiratory death rate.	Deaths from Phthisis	Phthisis death rate.	Number of deaths of infants under 1 year.	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age per 1,000 births.
Abbey ...	9,381	9,538	285	33	112	11·74	7	0·73	21	2·20	4	0·42	30	110
Arboretum ...	8,662	8,808	122	72	83	9·42	2	0·23	17	1·93	4	0·45	13	79
Babington ..	7,890	8,023	134	60	97	12·09	1	0·12	8	0·99	6	0·75	8	67
Becket ...	6,999	7,132	102	70	100	14·02	2	0·28	21	2·94	7	0·98	9	64
Bridge ...	5,603	5,697	229	25	77	13·51	4	0·70	15	2·63	7	1·25	14	133
Castle ...	7,377	7,501	112	66	141	18·79	10	1·33	28	3·73	10	1·33	31	158
Dale ...	9,225	9,364	269	35	84	8·97	...	...	14	1·49	7	0·75	14	60
Derwent ...	5,414	5,505	907	6	54	9·81	1	0·18	10	1·82	2	0·36	3	25
Friargate ...	8,826	8,975	176	51	99	11·03	6	0·67	12	1·34	7	0·78	13	71
King's Mead ...	6,310	6,416	90	71	142	22·13	15	2·34	29	4·52	12	1·87	34	195
Litchurch ...	8,003	8,137	462	18	115	14·13	4	0·49	17	2·09	7	0·86	22	161
Markeaton ..	7,155	7,275	151	48	114	15·67	15	2·06	23	3·16	8	1·09	31	161
Normanton ...	8,269	8,408	106	79	83	9·87	7	0·85	13	1·55	4	0·48	20	92
Osmaston ...	6,737	6,802	1,381	5	71	6·44	6	0·88	11	1·62	7	1·03	16	100
Pear Tree	9,528	9,678	392	25	104	10·75	9	0·93	18	1·86	9	0·93	24	82
Rowditch ...	8,031	8,203	354	23	99	12·07	6	0·73	13	1·58	3	0·36	16	104
*Institutions ...	...	...	...	...	453	...	26	...	61	...	43	...	56	...
Non-Residents	...	...	...	...	114	...	2	...	5	...	1	...	13	...
Transferred by Reg. Gen. (full address not supplied) ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
†Whole Borough	123,410	125,462	5,272	24	1,576	12·5	95	0·76	270	2·15	104	0·83	298	99

*The deaths in Institutions have been relegated to the various Wards.

†Excluding Non-Residents.

BRONCHITIS AND PNEUMONIA.

These two diseases were responsible for no fewer than 255 of the 1,577 deaths registered during 1913. Bronchitis was ascribed as the cause in 165 instances and Pneumonia in 90. The corresponding figures for 1912 were 129 and 90 respectively. Of the 165 deaths due to Bronchitis, 25 occurred in children under one year of age, while 89 (nearly 54%) occurred in persons of 65 and upwards. The 90 Pneumonia deaths include 22 under one year, 16 between one and five years, 8 between 5 and 25, 36 between 25 and 65, and only 8 at 65 and upwards. The number of deaths from Bronchitis is the largest recorded during the past 15 years.

The general direction which preventive measures should take would appear to be in the case of Bronchitis, greater care with regard to exposure and to the clothing of young children and elderly persons. The education of the public with respect to the possibly infectious nature of Pneumonia is desirable, and attention directed to the fact that persons with impaired constitutions, whether the result of defective home hygiene or of pernicious habits, are those upon whom the pneumococcus (the causal microbe of this disease) can most readily exhibit its pathological effects. As a corollary those conditions which tend to improve physique should be encouraged. The ventilation of workrooms and places where people congregate is of great importance. Since dust in excessive amount interferes with the efficient working of the respiratory tract, it would appear desirable that dustless streets should be aimed at, and the least dust-raising methods of scavenging should be adopted, and one is led to hope that vacuum methods may soon be efficiently and economically applied for this purpose. In the case of a person attacked it is obvious that careful disposal of the infected sputum is most desirable, as in the case of Tuberculosis of the Lungs.

BRONCHITIS.

Month.	0 — 1	1 — 5	5 — 15	15 — 25	25 — 45	45 — 65	65 and over.	Total.
January	1	1	...	2	3	4	14	25
February	8	1	1	...	...	2	14	26
March	7	2	...	...	1	5	21	36
April	1	...	...	...	...	1	11	13
May	2	...	...	...	...	3	12	17
June	1	...	...	...	...	5	2	8
July	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	4
August	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
September	1	...	...	...	...	2	7	10
October	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	7
November	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	6
December	1	...	...	...	...	1	8	10
Total	22	6	1	2	4	29	101	165

PNEUMONIA.

Month.	0 — 1	1 — 5	5 — 15	15 — 25	25 — 45	45 — 65	65 and over.	Total.
January	...	1	...	1	1	2	1	6
February	6	4	...	...	2	2	2	16
March	4	5	...	1	1	4	1	16
April	4	...	...	...	...	4	2	10
May	3	1	1	2	...	3	2	12
June	...	1	...	...	2	2	...	5
July	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	3
August	...	2	...	...	1	1	1	5
September	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	2
October	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	4
November	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	3
December	3	...	...	...	...	4	1	8
Total	23	16	3	4	11	22	11	90

INFLUENZA.

The only information relating to the prevalence of Influenza is to be gleaned from the death returns, and these shew that there were 29 deaths ascribed to this disease, as compared with 25 in the previous year, 14 in 1911, 6 in 1910, and 14 in 1909. The largest number of deaths (10) were registered in the age periods 45-65 and 65 and over. There were no deaths of children under one year of age. The Ward allocation of the deaths was:—6 in Abbey Ward, 5 in Normanton, 4 in Castle, 3 in Babington, 2 each in Arboretum,

Becket, and Pear Tree, and 1 each in Bridge, Derwent, Friar Gate, King's Mead and Osmaston Wards. There were no deaths from this cause in Dale, Litchurch, Markeaton, and Rowditch Wards.

CANCER OR MALIGNANT DISEASE.

Cancer or some variety of malignant disease was held responsible for 129 deaths, as compared with 116 in 1912, 125 in 1911, 95 in 1910, and 96 in 1909. There were only 3 deaths from this disease below the age of 25 years, 14 between 25 and 45, 64 between 45 and 65, and 48 at ages 65 and upwards. Abbey Ward, with 12 deaths, shewed the highest Ward mortality. In Osmaston Ward there were only 4 deaths from this disease.

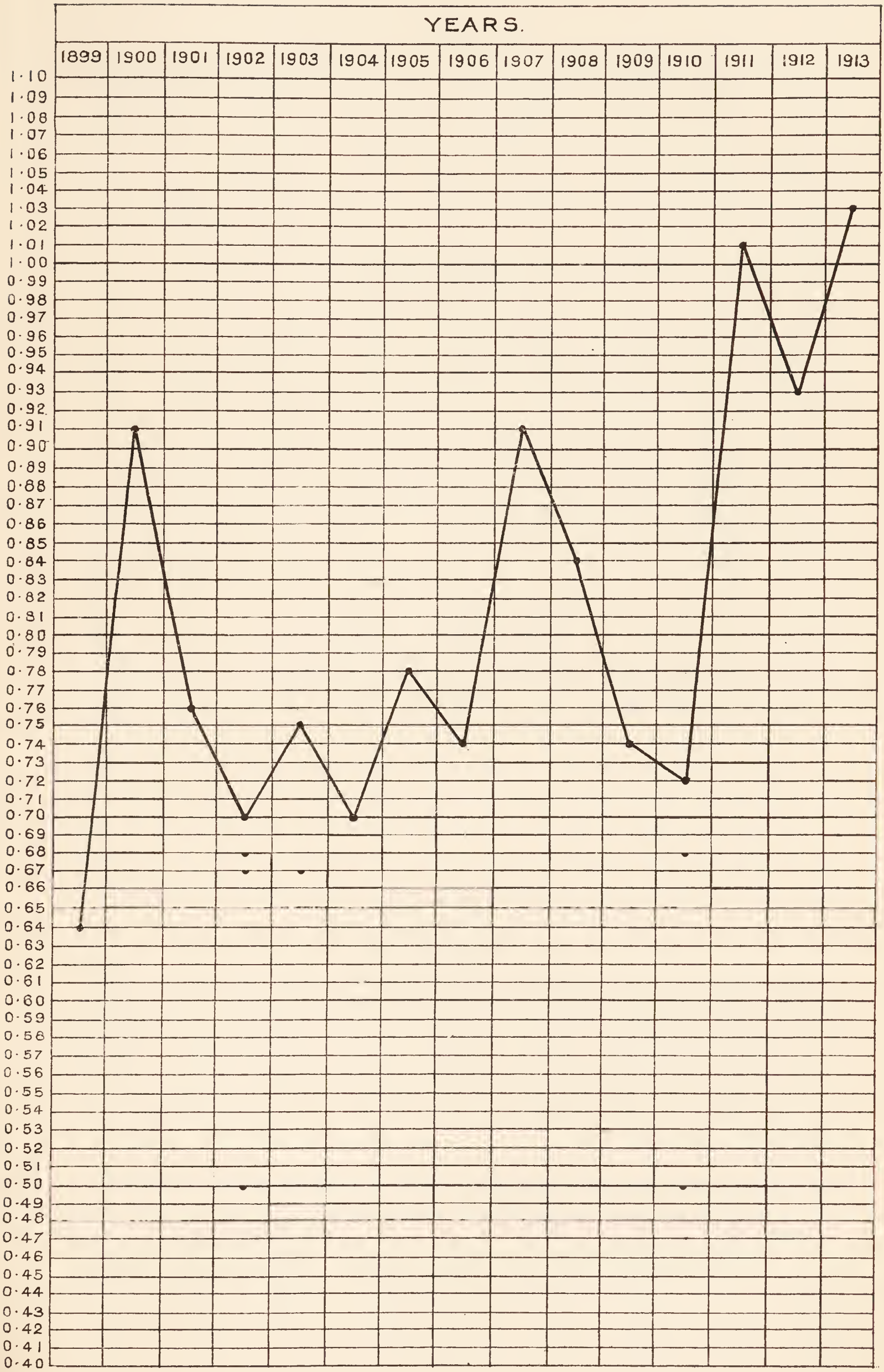
Part of the Body Affected.—The accompanying table shews the various organs affected with Cancer in the fatal cases of 1913. It will be noticed that this terrible disease especially selects the organs of the digestive system, and the organs of generation in the female :—

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1913.

PARTS AFFECTED.

Digestive System—		Genito-Urinary System—	
Stomach	14	Uterus	19
Liver	14	Mamma	12
Rectum	10	Bladder	8
Tongue	8	Ovary	2
Peritoneum	5	Kidney	2
Colon	3	Prostate	1
Œsophagus	3	Penis	1
Gall Bladder	2	Labia	1
Bowel	2	Urethra	1
Tonsils	1		
Œsophagus and Stomach	1	Lymphatic System—	
Intestine	1	Glands of Neck	2
Mouth	1	Thyroid	2
		Throat	1

DEATH RATE FROM CANCER.



Respiratory System—		Other Parts of Body—	
Lung	2	Face	5
Throat	1	Spine	1
		Neck	2
		Doubtful	2
		Total ...	129

VIOLENCE.

There were 49 deaths attributed to violence, as compared with 55 in 1912, 41 in 1911, 66 in 1910, and 55 in 1909. 43 of these cases were accidents, and 6 were cases of suicide. These totals compare with 45 and 10 respectively in the previous year. 6 of the cases of accident were of children under the age of 5 years, and 13 occurred amongst people aged from 25 to 65; this, of course, being the period of activity when risks, whether occupational or otherwise, are most common. All of the 6 cases of self-inflicted death occurred over the age of 25.

OTHER DISEASES.

There were 144 deaths from Heart Diseases, compared with 131 in 1912, and 112 in 1911; of these 131 were over the age of 25. The highest number was 19 in King's Mead Ward, followed by 15 in Litchurch Ward, and 12 in Dale Ward. Of the 27 deaths from Alcoholism and Cirrhosis of the Liver, there were none below the age of 25. Of the 77 deaths registered as due to prematurity, 9 occurred in Arboretum Ward. There were 8 deaths attributable to "Accidents of Parturition," as compared with 7 in 1912.

INQUESTS

We are informed by the Borough Coroner that the number of Inquests held by him during the year ended December 31st, 1913, was 171, being made up of 102 held on males and 69 on females. There were no unregistered deaths in the Borough; the cause of every death was certified either by a medical practitioner or by the Coroner.

Mortuary.—The Coroner's Officer, Mr. John Payne, informs me that the number of dead bodies which were received into the Mortuary during 1913 was 11, and that 2 post-mortem examinations were conducted in the building during the year.

THE NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The total number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1913 in accordance with the requirements of the Infectious Diseases Notification Acts was 575, as compared with 562 in the previous year, 1,113 in 1911, 1,163 in 1910, and 989 in 1909. The number (575) includes 49 cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum, a disease which only became notifiable on 23rd October, 1913. In addition there were 300 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 157 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis notified under the Tuberculosis Regulations; also 619 cases of Measles, 241 cases of Whooping Cough, 162 cases of Varicella, and 259 cases of Mumps, notified by school teachers.

The highest and lowest weekly notifications under the Notification Acts were as follows:—

Week ending			Cases Notified.
1st November, 1913	...	highest number ...	35
17th May, 1913	...	lowest number ...	1

The weekly notification to Superintendents of Sunday Schools attended by infected children commenced in the early part of 1911 and has been continued during the past year.

TABLE VI.—Summary of cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1913.

Quarters.	Totals.	Small Pox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup).	Enteric Fever.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Fever.	Polio-myelitis.	Cerebro-Spina Meningitis.	Phthisis	Other Tuber'lous Diseases.	Ophthalmia Neonatrum
First ...	288	...	55	25	3	38	2	...	...	107	58	...
Second	230	...	37	33	3	22	3	...	...	81	51	...
Third ...	213	...	74	19	6	28	2	...	1	60	23	...
Fourth...	301	...	65	64	7	37	2	...	...	52	25	49
Year... .	1032	...	231	141	19	125	9	...	1	300	157	49

The notification of other Tuberculous Diseases commenced on February 1st, 1913, and of Ophthalmia Neonatorum on October 23rd, 1913.

TABLE VI. (*a*) of the number of cases of Infectious Disease reported to the Medical Officer of Health during the year 1913, and of deaths from the diseases notified.

	Cases notified in 1913.	*Deaths registered in* 1913.
Small-pox	...	...
Scarlatina or Scarlet Fever	231	2
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup)	141	7
Typhus Fever	...	...
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	19	3
Continued Fever	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...
Puerperal Fever	9	...
Cholera	...	...
Erysipelas	125	...
Plague	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300	104
Other Tuberculous Diseases	157	54
Poliomyelitis	...	...
Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis	1	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49	...

In dealing with these cases the following action was taken:—

	Quarters.				
	First.	Second.	Third.	Fourth.	Totals.
Number of visits made by Inspectors	234	212	246	507	1199
Cases isolated. Borough Hospital:—					
Scarlet Fever	43	26	58	45	172
Diphtheria	13	19	8	33	73
Cases isolated. Royal Infirmary:—					
Diphtheria	2	...	...	...	2
Enteric Fever	...	3	4	7	14
Puerperal Fever	...	1	...	...	1
Cases isolated. Children's Hospital					
Diphtheria	...	...	...	...	...
Cases willing to be isolated but for which no room could be found ...	7	5	1	5	18
Cases in which isolation was delayed	4	...	5	13	22
Number of rooms disinfected ...	207	235	204	202	848
,, classrooms ,, at the various schools within the Borough	29	34	35	67	165

In addition 47 rooms were disinfected after verminous conditions, Cancer, etc.

Table VI*b*. gives information respecting the notification of Infectious Diseases in previous years. It will be observed that the number notified in 1913 was much more than that for the previous year (937).

Table VI (b).—Number of Cases of Infectious Disease notified in the Borough of Derby during 1913 and in each year since 1881.

Years.	Small Pox.	Searlet Fever.	Diph-theria.	Mem-branous Croup.	En-terie & Con-tinued Fever.	†Pul-mon-ary Tuber-culous	Other Tuber-culous Dis-eases.	Puer-peral Fever.	Ery-sipelas	Chick'n Pox.*	Ophth.-almia Neon-ator-um.	Polio-myeli-tis.‡	C'r'bro Spinal Menin-gitis.‡	Total.
1881	46	423	6	..	95	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	577
1882	15	770	10	..	113	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	914
1883	2	506	8	..	51	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	574
1884	7	389	..	..	344	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	751
1885	..	232	1	..	57	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	292
1886	..	167	6	..	162	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	336
1887	..	64	27	..	105	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	197
1888	20	756	23	..	163	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	965
1889	..	775	46	..	99	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	..	925
1890	5	346	81	..	64	.	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	497
1891	..	318	66	..	66	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	458
1892	11	470	67	..	55	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	612
1893	52	501	50	..	111	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	727
1894	3	513	46	..	104	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	673
1895	94	364	43	..	99	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	610
1896	1	427	45	..	104	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	580
1897	1	432	57	..	125	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	618
1898	..	481	74	..	159	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	720
1899	..	885	60	..	141	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	1094
1900	1	602	52	..	125	..	..	7	67	..	..	..	..	854
1901	1	616	74	..	114	..	..	10	52	..	..	..	..	867
1902	8	332	63	..	85	56	..	13	88	..	..	..	..	645
1903	48	185	83	..	64	105	..	14	135	..	..	..	..	634
1904	210	638	150	..	64	103	..	16	138	..	..	..	..	1319
1905	123	535	271	1	44	82	..	13	89	..	..	..	..	1158
1906	..	290	561	3	71	111	..	11	113	..	..	..	..	1160
1907	..	181	606	..	74	99	..	7	128	..	..	..	..	1095
1908	..	116	670	..	39	108	..	15	120	..	..	..	..	1068
1909	..	210	653	..	13	127	..	9	104	..	..	..	..	1116
1910	..	673	358	..	29	131	..	8	95	..	..	..	..	1294
1911	..	404	447	..	52	255	..	13	92	105	..	..	..	1368
1912	..	193	187	..	41	375	..	11	122	..	..	6	2	937
1913	..	231	141	..	19	300	157	9	125	..	49§	..	1	1032

* Notifiable for six months from May 1st, 1911.

In addition to the above, the following cases of Measles were also notified during short periods of voluntary notification :—1884, 513 cases ; 1887, 874 cases ; 1888, 33 cases ; also 34 cases of Searlet Fever, and 3 cases of Enterie Fever from the annexed areas during 1901. 1 case of Typhus was notified in 1881, and 2 cases of Cholera in 1893.

† Phthisis beeame a notifiable (voluntarily) disease in July, 1902.

‡ Became notifiable (locally) 1st April, 1912. § Became notifiable (locally) 23rd Oct., 1913.

Table VII.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified by the Teachers in the various Schools within the Borough.

School.	Scarlet Fever.	Measles.	Chicken pox.	Diphtheria.	Mumps.	Whooping Cough.	Sore Throats	Ring Worm.	Various
Ashbourne Road..	—	76	11	—	—	5	7	6	4
Brighton Road ..	—	2	—	—	2	19	1	—	—
Clarence Road ..	13	16	13	—	44	3	6	22	40
Firs Estate	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Gerard Street ..	5	10	26	—	5	5	1	9	2
Hastings Street ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kedleston Road ..	2	9	3	1	—	32	—	—	21
Nuns Street ..	—	29	—	—	—	4	—	—	3
Nottingham Road	1	33	—	—	—	28	—	—	—
Orchard Street ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Osmaston .. .	—	7	10	2	38	—	4	3	10
Pear Tree Council	1	15	4	—	40	2	2	2	7
Reginald Street ..	—	1	1	—	—	18	2	4	3
St. James' Road..	3	60	11	1	10	2	10	7	30
Traffic Street ..	1	46	28	—	4	4	—	5	41
All Saints' ..	—	19	—	—	12	19	—	4	3
Christ Church ..	1	2	1	1	—	—	1	1	—
Curzon Street ..	1	22	—	—	2	—	2	1	—
Parliament Street	—	9	4	—	2	—	—	1	2
Pear Tree Mission	—	5	1	—	11	11	1	4	5
Practising ..	—	57	—	—	—	—	3	8	1
St. Alkmund's ..	3	12	6	—	16	3	—	5	12
St. Andrew's ..	—	18	1	—	2	—	—	1	4
St. Anne's ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Chad's ..	1	10	3	1	2	—	1	5	—
St. Dunstan's ..	—	36	6	—	6	—	—	5	—
St. James' Church	1	12	3	—	12	—	2	—	2
St. John's ..	1	68	2	1	31	1	—	3	19
St. Joseph's ..	2	7	2	1	1	1	9	1	11
St. Luke's ..	—	13	8	—	6	—	—	4	12
St. Mary's ..	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
St. Paul's ..	—	7	12	—	—	67	—	9	3
St. Peter's ..	2	7	1	—	3	17	5	5	26
St. Thomas' ..	—	2	—	—	10	—	—	—	—
Special	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	3	19
Education Office..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ..	38	619	162	8	259	241	57	119	282

School Notification of Infectious Diseases.—The system of notification of infectious diseases by Head Masters and Head Mistresses to the Medical Officer of Health has continued. In the year under review the number of cases so notified was 1,785, as against 2,351 in 1912, 1,720 in 1911, 1,684 in 1910, and 1,451 in 1909. The great difference in these totals is due principally to Measles and Mumps, and to these aggregates the former disease contributed 619 cases as against 906 cases in 1912, 817 in 1911, 514 in 1910, and 1,621 in 1907, but only 278 in 1908.

This very fact alone shows the extent to which Measles interferes with school work, and any action, therefore, which can be taken to limit its extension should be taken advantage of. The number of Scarlet Fever cases which have been notified was 38, as against 37 in 1912, 54 in 1911, 103 in 1910, 31 in 1909, and 15 in 1908; the cases of Whooping Cough increased from 154 to 241, while cases of Diphtheria notified by the School Authorities decreased from 17 to 8.

Mortality from Zymotic Diseases.

Zymotic Mortality during the past ten years.

Years.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000	1·24	1·4	1·5	1·6	1·8	1·1	1·4	0·7	1·7	0·46	0·76

The diseases which are included under this heading, and which are usually designated the "seven principal Zymotic Diseases," are Small-pox, Measles, Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, Enteric Fever, and Diarrhœa. Each of these diseases will receive separate consideration. The comparison of the mortality with previous years is set out in the above tabulation.

The total deaths registered as occurring within the Borough from this class of disease was 95, as compared with 57 in 1912, 215 in 1911, 89 in 1910, and 177 in 1909. These 95 deaths are equivalent to a death-rate of 0·76 per 1,000 of the population. The increase in the number of the total deaths from Zymotic Diseases is mainly due to the increased number of deaths from Diarrhœa. There was an increase in number of deaths from Diarrhœa of 53, as compared with 1912.

SMALLPOX.

Mortality from Small Pox during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1.000.	0·005	0·03	0·02	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.	nil.

No case of Smallpox was notified during the year 1913; the last case treated in the wards of the Borough Hospital was discharged on September 25th, 1905.

Notification from other Sanitary Authorities.—During the year notification of one Smallpox "contact" was received from the Commonwealth of Australia.

In addition to the above-mentioned case of a person who had been a passenger on board a ship on which Smallpox had occurred, a notification was received from the Medical Officer of Health of the Port of London on 14th June that a recent passenger on board a steamer on which a case of suspected plague had occurred was on the way to Derby.

On 12th January notification was received from the Discharge Depôt, Gosport, that three persons who had been in contact with Diphtheria were coming to Derby; and further, on 22nd March, intimation was sent to the Derby Health Office that a person who had been in contact with Measles was coming to Derby.

All the above persons were visited, and no spread of infection was traced from any of them.

Notification of Chicken-pox.—Varicella was temporarily notifiable for six months (1st May to 31st October) in 1911, but it was not considered necessary to include the disease in the list of notifiable infectious diseases in 1913.

Vaccination.—I am indebted to Mr. A. E. Morgan, the Vaccination Officer of the Derby Union, for the following particulars relating to Vaccination for the year 1913, and also for the eight preceding years:—

	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Births	3129	3143	3188	3309	3145	3184	2935	2958	2964
Deaths of Unvaccinated Children ..	380	309	383	264	294	213	268	240	240
Insusceptible and Postponed Cases	24	25	47	48	27	20	15	8	6
Successfully Vaccinated ..	856	407	497	445	326	250	248	153	140
Conscientious Objection Certificates ..	439	284	363	971	956	908	669	719	690

The above table, showing the small proportion of successfully vaccinated children to the total, reveals a very unsatisfactory state of things, and one calculated to cause very considerable anxiety as to the results of the next invasion of Smallpox, especially in the absence of special hospital accommodation for Smallpox in the Borough.

It is satisfactory to record that preliminary arrangements with a neighbouring town for the joint provision of hospital accommodation for Smallpox cases were made during the year. It is perhaps unnecessary to mention the fact that the present absence of such accommodation is a continuous source of anxiety to the Medical Officer of Health. Several Authorities (other than the one referred to) had been previously approached without success. It is to be hoped that some accommodation for early cases will soon be provided.

SCARLET FEVER.

Cases Notified	231
Deaths	2
Case Mortality	0·86%

Mortality rate from Scarlet Fever during each of the past ten years (per 1000 living).

Years.	Ten Years' Average	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000.	0·033	0·03	0·09	0·04	0·03	0·015	0·03	0·03	0·016	0·032	0·016

Mortality-rate from Scarlet Fever, 1913 (per 1,000 living):—

England and Wales	=	0·06
96 Great Towns	=	0·07
145 Smaller Towns	=	0·05

The number of cases of Scarlet Fever notified during 1913 was 231, an increase of 38 upon the number for 1912. As regards the distribution of the disease, it was most prevalent in Dale Ward, with 35 cases, and least prevalent in King's Mead Ward, 5 cases. The number of deaths from Scarlet Fever was 2 only, giving a mortality-rate of 0·016; the 2 fatal cases occurred in persons resident in Friar Gate and Rowditch Wards. The extreme mildness of the type of the disease is proved by the very low case fatality, and the general mortality compares, as would be expected, most favourably with the 10 years' average in Derby.

As regards age incidence, the great proportion (150 out of 231) were of children at school age, viz., 5 to 15, whilst of the remaining cases, 53 were children between the ages of 1 and 5. There were 172 cases removed to the Borough Isolation Hospital for treatment. The ages of the two fatal cases were respectively 3 and 9 years. One of the fatal cases was a male and the other a female.

Sex.—111 of the 231 cases were males, and 120 females.

Infected Households.—

In 165 instances	1 case only in house ...	165
,, 21 ,,	2 cases in house	42
,, 5 ,,	3 ,, ,, ...	15
	4 cases occurred in the Rly. Servants' Orphanage, 2 in the Deaf & Dumb Institution, and 3 in the Borough Asylum	9
194	Infected Households.	231

It may be mentioned also that three cases were notified by the Resident Medical Staff at the Infirmary, and four by the staff of the Children's Hospital, each case being referred to the home address for classification purposes.

Schools and Scarlet Fever.—Table VIII. shews the incidence of Scarlet Fever upon the respective scholars of the Elementary Schools in the Borough. It will be noticed that each school was more or less affected during the year with the exception of Hastings Street, Parliament Street, St. Joseph's, St. Paul's, Municipal Secondary, and the Special School.

Return Cases.—There were six "return" cases, a percentage of 2·6 of the cases notified and 3·4% of the cases admitted to hospital.

Failure to Notify Scarlet Fever.—A child (E.C.) was sent by the Headmaster of one of the Elementary Schools to the Medical Officer of Health and found to be suffering from Scarlet Fever. The facts were reported to the Sanitary Committee, who decided, after a letter from the father was read, that the Town Clerk send a letter of caution to the parents.

Imported Scarlet Fever.—

(*a*) No. 31. E.D. (f., 7).—Away for holidays at Radcliffe-on-Trent, December 18th, 1912 to January 17th, 1913. Notified on January 21st, and found to be desquamating.

(*b*) No. 40. W.S. (f., 2 yrs. 9 mos.)—Went with grandmother on January 6th to Elmton-by-Clown; returned on January 18th, illness began the next day (Jan. 19th).

(*c*) No. 48. E.B. (f., 7).—Away for holidays from Dec. 18th, 1912; returned Jan. 31st. Rash noticed the same evening.

(*d*) No. 126. G.L. (f., 7).—Came from Burton-on-Trent on Mar. 29. Illness commenced the same day; rash appeared on the following day.

(*e*) No. 302. W.B. (m., 9).—Visited Feniscowles 25th July to 25th August. Rash on 28th August.

(*f*) No. 305. M.W. (f., 12).—Visited Sheringham 31st July to 28th August. Illness commenced 28th August; rash on 29th Aug.

(*g*) No. 306. E.C. (f., 4)
No. 307. A.C. (m., 2) } Elder brother visited Brimington 11th August to 25th August, and on August 20th had sickness followed by sore throat and rash; subsequently a doctor was called in, who decided against Scarlet Fever. On 29th August E.C. and A.C. commenced with Scarlet Fever. Later the elder brother mentioned above was notified.

(*h*) No. 372. B.B. (m., 26).—Commercial traveller. Illness commenced on October 9th; rash on Oct. 10th. On Oct. 6th, 7th, and 8th, visited Cambridge, Ely, London, etc.

(*i*) No. 385. E.H. (f., 7).—Stayed at Millhouses, Sheffield, for 3 weeks; returned on August 30th. Illness commenced Sept. 1st.

Insanitary Conditions.—Very few sanitary defects were discovered in the houses of the notified cases of Scarlet Fever by the Visiting Inspectors; the total comprising only nine nuisances. These defects were dealt with.

(1) Effluvia nuisance from cupboard.
(2) Water in cellar.
(3) Insufficient flush to w.c.
(4) Defective drains.
(5) Fowls in yard.
(6) House unfit for habitation.
(7) Choked drain.
(8) Defective joint of w.c. pan and trap.
(9) P.A. insanitary; drains defective.

TABLE VIII.—SCHOOLS AND SCARLET FEVER.

	Average Attendance.	Scarlet Fever Cases.	Incidence per 1000 Attendances.
Ashbourne Road	1323	13	9·8
Brighton Road	801	2	2·49
Clarence Road	728	26	35·71
Firs Estate	1396	11	7·87
Gerard Street	761	7	9·19
Hastings Street H. G.	377	..	..
Kedleston Road	772	8	10·37
Nottingham Road	279	8	28·67
Nun Street	562	8	14·23
Orchard Street	324	2	6·17
Osmaston	386	2	5·18
Pear Tree Council	994	5	5·03
Reginald Street...	..	1	..
St. James' Road	1408	14	9·94
Traffic Street	972	2	2·05
All Saints'	317	1	3·12
Christ Church	448	1	2·23
Curzon Street	283	1	3·53
Parliament Street	190	..	..
Pear Tree Mission	216	2	9·26
Practising	326	9	27·61
St. Alkmund's	180	1	5·55
St. Andrew's	461	4	8·68
St. Anne's	297	2	6·73
St. Chad's	519	1	1·93
St. Dunstan's	539	2	3·71
St. James' H. G.	829	2	2·41
St. John's	435	2	4·59
St. Joseph's	271	..	..
St. Luke's	558	2	3·58
St. Mary's	389	3	7·71
St. Paul's	485	..	..
St. Peter's	370	2	5·45
St. Thomas'	155	2	12·90
Special	82	..	..
Municipal Secondary School ..	..	..	..
Deaf and Dumb School (Residential)	..	1	..
Private Schools	..	5	..
Elementary Schools outside Borough	..	4	..

DIPHTHERIA.

Cases Notified	141
Deaths	7
Case Mortality	4·9

Mortality rate from Diphtheria during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000	0·224	0·25	0·19	0·52	0·42	0·28	0·25	0·16	0·19	0·11	0·056

Mortality-rate from Diphtheria, 1913 (per 1,000 living):—

England and Wales	= 0·12
96 Great Towns	= 0·13
145 Smaller Towns	= 0·11

Diphtheria was less prevalent within the Borough during 1913; the number of cases (141) is a decrease of 46 compared with the number notified in 1912 (187), and the number of deaths (7) is 7 fewer than the number of fatal cases in 1912, and is the smallest number of deaths from Diphtheria during any one of the past 10 years.

Included in the 141 cases are (*a*) 90 cases notified by Medical men in the town on clinical symptoms only; (*b*) 34 cases notified on the results of bacteriological examinations of throat swabs of suspicious cases of throat illness and of cases with nasal discharge; and (*c*) 17 cases discovered in school or in the homes of the people, chiefly the "close contacts" of notified cases. The number of cases discovered by bacteriological examinations is a decrease of 22 over the number in 1912.

Quarterly Incidence.	Cases.	Deaths.
First Quarter	25 ...	1
Second ,, ...	33 ...	2
Third ,, ...	19 ...	1
Fourth ,, ...	64 ...	3

Monthly Incidence.	Cases.	Deaths.
January	9 ...	0
February	6 ...	1
March	10 ...	0

Monthly Incidence—continued.

	Cases.	Deaths.
April	11 ...	0
May	12 ...	1
June	10 ...	1
July	2 ...	0
August	5 ...	1
September	12 ...	1
October	27 ...	1
November	26 ...	1
December	11 ...	0
Totals ...	141	7

Weekly Incidence.—This is indicated in the accompanying chart.

Ward Distribution.—

Ward.	Cases.	No. removed to Isolation Hospital	Total Deaths.
Abbey	13 ...	7 ...	1
Arboretum	6 ...	4 ...	1
Babington	7 ...	2 ...	0
Becket	2 ...	1 ...	0
Bridge	3 ...	1 ...	0
Castle	6 ...	6 ...	0
Dale	8 ...	3 ...	0
Derwent	1 ...	0 ...	0
Friar Gate	21 ...	4 ...	0
King's Mead ...	2 ...	1 ...	0
Litchurch	9 ...	7 ...	0
Markeaton	2 ...	1 ...	0
Normanton ...	17 ...	11 ...	0
Osmaston	20 ...	12 ...	3
Pear Tree	17 ...	9 ...	2
Rowditch	7 ...	4 ...	0
	141	73	7

It will be noted then that all the wards were affected, the greatest number of cases occurring in Friar Gate Ward, and the greatest number of deaths in Osmaston and Pear Tree Wards.

Fatality.—The 7 deaths among the 141 notified cases gives a case-mortality of 4·9%, as compared with 7·49 in 1912. Five of the deaths took place at the Isolation Hospital. The mortaility per 1,000 of the population is 0·056, as compared with a rate of 0·13 for the 95 great towns. The total of seven deaths includes one due to Heart Failure whilst undergoing an operation for Laryngeal Diphtheria.

One case notified as Diphtheria which proved fatal was certified on the death certificate as having died from "Broncho-Pneumonia and Heart Failure." This is not included in the number of deaths from Diphtheria.

Age and Sex.—Four of the 7 fatal cases were females, and 3 males. The age periods were as follows:—

1 to 2	years	...	...	0	deaths.
2 to 3	,,	...	...	0	,,
3 to 4	,,	...	...	3	,,
4 to 5	,,	...	...	0	,,
5 to 6	,,	...	...	0	,,
6 to 7	,,	...	...	1	,,
7 to 8	,,	...	...	1	,,
8 to 9	,,	...	...	0	,,
9 to 10	,,	...	...	0	,,
10 to 11	,,	...	...	1	,,
11 to 12	,,	...	...	1	,,

Schools Attended by the Fatal Cases.—Three of the fatal cases were not attending school, the remainder (4) attended school as follows:—Osmaston (2), St. Luke's and Pear Tree Council (1 each).

Antitoxin.—In the case of one of the fatal cases no Antitoxin had been administered, while in 6 Antitoxin was given—to one case 77 days before death; to one 13 days before; to one 7 days before; to one 6 days before; to one 5 days before death, and one on the day of death.

There were 14 deaths from Diphtheria in 1912, 25 in 1911, 22 in 1910, 33 in 1909, and 36 in 1908. There is therefore a satisfactory tendency to reduction in the number of deaths from this disease in the town.

Age Periods (all cases).—	Cases.	Deaths.
Under 1 year	1 ...	0
1 to 5 years	30 ...	3
5 ,, 15 ,, ...	77 ...	4
15 ,, 25 ,, ...	20 ...	0
25 ,, 65 ,, ...	12 ...	0
Over 65 ,, ...	1 ...	0

It will be seen then that the most susceptible age of attack is between 5 and 15 years.

Sex Distribution.—The numbers shew a slight preponderance of females, the total (141) including 60 males and 81 females.

Infected Households.—

In 98 instances 1 case only occurred in a house ...	...	98
8 ,, 2 cases ,, ,, ...	...	16
4 ,, 3 ,, ,, ,, ...	...	12
13 ,, occurred in the Deaf and Dumb Institution ...	...	13
2 ,, occurred in the Railway Servants' Orphanage ...	...	2
Totals: 112 houses.	Cases ...	141

Second Attacks.—In four instances the cases had suffered from Diphtheria previously—one six months ago, one 2 years ago, one 3 years ago, and one 13-14 years ago.

Previous Cases in Household.—In 14 families previous cases of Diphtheria had occurred within periods of 2-3 months to six years or more.

(1) In two households	cases had occurred		2	months	previously.
(2) ,,	,,	,,	4	,,	,,
(3) In one household		,,	8	,,	,,
(4) ,,	,,	,,	12	,,	,,
(5) ,,	,,	,,	2	years	,,
(6) ,,	,,	,,	3	,,	,,
(7) In two households		,,	5	,,	,,
(8) In one household		,,	5-6	,,	,,
(9) In three households		,,	at times not recorded.		

Occupation.—Eighty of the 141 cases were school children, *i.e.*, 56·7%; 27 were either children below school age or children not attending school. Among the remaining 37 cases there was no special indication that any particular occupation was a factor in the spread of the disease; but the majority of the adult females were engaged in domestic duties; one patient was a nurse in the Derby Royal Infirmary.

School Influence.—The 80 school children attended respectively 25 Public Elementary Schools, the Deaf and Dumb Institution, and Private Schools within the Borough, and one Public Elementary School outside the Borough. The following table gives the number of cases of Diphtheria attending each of the Public Elementary Schools, with the incidence per 1,000 attendances. All the Public Elementary Schools within the Borough had one or more cases of Diphtheria among its scholars during 1913, with the exception of All Saints', Christ Church, Curzon Street, St. Alkmund's, St. Anne's, St. James' H.G., St. John's, St. Paul's, St. Thomas', Special School, and Orchard Street.

TABLE IX.—SCHOOLS AND DIPHTHERIA.

	Average Attendance.	Diphtheria Cases.	Incidence per 1,000 attendances.
Ashbourne Road	1323	3	2·27
Brighton Road	801	2	2·49
Clarence Road	728	1	1·37
Firs Estate	1396	4	2·89
Gerard Street	761	2	2·63
Hastings Street	377	1	2·65
Kedleston Road	772	2	2·53
Nottingham Road	279	1	3·59
Nun Street	562	1	1·78
Orchard Street	324	—	—
Osmaston	386	12	31·08
Pear Tree Council	994	6	6·03
Reginald Street	—	3	—
St. James' Road	1408	3	2·13
Traffic Street	972	5	5·14
All Saints'	317	—	—
Christ Church	448	—	—
Curzon Street	283	—	—
Parliament Street	190	2	10·53
Pear Tree Mission	216	1	4·63
Practising	326	3	9·51
St. Alkmund's	180	—	—
St. Andrew's	461	3	6·51
St. Anne's	297	—	—
St. Chad's	519	1	1·92
St. Dunstan's	539	1	1·86
St. James' H. G.	829	—	—
St. John's	435	—	—
St. Joseph's	271	1	3·68
St. Luke's	558	3	5·38
St. Mary's	389	1	2·57
St. Paul's	485	—	—
St. Peter's	370	1	2·7
St. Thomas'	155	—	—
Special	82	—	—
Municipal Secondary	—	1	—
Private	—	2	—
Deaf & Dumb Institution ..	—	13	—
Schools outside Borough ..	—	1	—

1912.

Week Ending: Jan. 6, 20 | Feb. 3, 17 | Mar. 2, 16, 30 | April 13, 27 | May 11, 25 | June 8, 22 | July 6, 20 | Aug. 3, 17, 31 | Sep. 14, 28 | Oct. 12, 26 | Nov. 9, 23 | Dec. 7, 21

DIPHTHERIA, 1912.

Weekly Incidence.

..Cases discovered by bacteriological means, including "contacts and carriers."

..Cases Notified.

.Deaths.

35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0

Total Cases.

1913.

ek Jan. Feb. Mar. April May June July Aug. Sep. Oct. Nov. Dec.

ng 4 18 1 15 1 15 29 12 26 10 24 7 21 5 19 2 16 30 13 27 11 25 8 22 6 20

DIPHTHERIA, 1913.

Weekly Incidence.

..Cases discovered by bacteriological means including "contacts and carriers."

..Cases Notified.

..Deaths.

35

30

25

20

15

10

5

al 0

es.

DEFECTIVE DRAINS AND OTHER NUISANCES.

Obvious nuisances were discovered in nine houses only; the details are subjoined.

Case No.

116.—Insanitary privy-midden.
119.—Blocked w.c.
152.—Blocked drains.
188.—W.c. blocked; house back-to-back.
195.—House overcrowded and dirty.
196.—Defective sink waste-pipe
347.—Insanitary privy-midden.
437.—Drain blocked.
585.—Insanitary privies.

Imported Cases.—(33) F.C.B. (f., 23). Came to Derby from Bradford, January 20th. Notified on January 22nd. Commencement of illness Jan. 18th. (317) J.T.A. (m., 6½). Came from Castle Gresley August 29th. Onset of illness Sept. 2nd.

Cases probably Infected outside Derby.—(303) Stayed at Skegness August 16th—25th. Onset of illness August 26th. (453) patient stayed at Answell, Leicestershire, from 25th to 27th October. Illness commenced October 27th.

MILK SUPPLY.

In no case could the attack of Diphtheria be traced to the milk supply.

Type of Disease.—Generally speaking, the disease was of a mild type, but in a few instances it took an insidious and toxic character. In some cases the parents had treated the patients as suffering from Mumps.

Cases of the laryngeal or "croupy" type were relatively not very common during the year. A few cases were of the "nasal" type.

HISTORY OF DIPHTHERIA IN DERBY.

It is satisfactory to record a continued diminution in prevalence of Diphtheria during 1913 as compared with that of the preceding five years; the average annual incidence in the latter years being 463. The number of cases in 1913 shews a diminution of no fewer than 322, as compared with this yearly average. As regards seasonal prevalence in the year the smallest quarterly number notified was in the third quarter, viz., 19, but the first quarter only shewed six more cases (25). The number of deaths (7) is 19 below the average for the preceding five years

The four years 1889-1892 shew an average of 19 deaths annually, and the high case-mortality would seem to suggest that many true cases of Diphtheria were not recognised at that time. Nevertheless, it will be observed that at no five-yearly period has Diphtheria been so prevalent as during the years 1907-11.

DIPHTHERIA IN DERBY, 1881-1913 (inclusive).

Year.	*Cases of Diphtheria Notified.*	*Case Incidence per 1,000 of the Population.*	*Deaths.*	*Case Mortality per cent.*
1881	6	0·08	2	33·3
1882	10	0·13	3	30·0
1883	8	0·10	1	15·5
1884	1	0·02	1	100·0
1885	1	0·02	—	nil.
1886	6	0·07	2	33·3
1887	27	0·31	7	26·0
1888	23	0·26	7	30·5
1889	46	0·51	19	41·4
1890	81	0·87	20	24·7
1891	66	0·71	17	25·8
1892	67	0·71	20	29·9
1893	50	0·52	6	10·8
1894	46	0·47	5	10·9
1895	43	0·44	6	14·0
1896	45	0·45	10	22·2
1897	57	0·57	9	15·8
1898	74	0·73	9	12·2
1899	60	0·58	8	13·3
1900	52	0·41	7	13·5
1901	74	0·70	20	27·0
1902	63	0·54	12	19·0
1903	83	0·70	3	3·6
1904	150	1·25	29	19·4
1905	277	2·27	23	8·3
1906	562	4·50	64	11·3
1907	606	4·81	52	8·8
1908	670	5·25	36	5·5
1909	653	5·04	33	5·0
1910	358	2·72	22	6·1
1911	447	3·61	25	5·3
1912	187	1.5	14	7·5
1913	141	1·12	7	4·9

Measures taken for Checking the Spread of the Disease.—The routine measures adopted for dealing with Diphtheria cases have been fully dealt with in former Annual Reports, and there is no need to repeat them. It may be mentioned, however, that during the year 1913 much use was again made of—

(1) Hospital Isolation, and of
(2) Bacteriology.

(1) In 1913 the number of cases of Diphtheria removed to Hospital was 73, as compared with 132 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 204 in 1910, and 376 in 1909. The percentage of cases removed in each year being 51·7% in 1913, 70·6% in 1912, 46·0% in 1911, 56·9% in 1910, and 57·5% in 1909.

(2) The number of throat swabbings examined bacteriologically in 1913 was 1,822, as compared with 2,216 in 1912, 2,388 in 1911, 4,990 in 1910, and 5,310 in 1909. A detailed summary of the work done in the Hospital Laboratory is given in the Hospital report.

Schools.—Special attention was paid to the condition of the throats of school children, and no child from an infected household was allowed to return to school until bacteriological examination of the throat swab shewed the absence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacillus. After the notification of Diphtheria in a school child, the school last attended by the patient was at once visited, and all members of the class examined for suspicious symptoms; throat swabbings were taken of all shewing these symptoms, and usually of a dozen or so of the children who sat nearest to the patient, and also of any special playmate. Careful enquiry was made as to the absentees from illness, and these visited if thought advisable, and throat swabs taken unless a doctor was in attendance.

School Notification.—The Head Teachers of all the Public Elementary Schools in the town were notified of the arrangements for excluding the "close contacts" of Diphtheria patients (children living in infected households) from attending school until certified free from infection. The teachers also gave considerable assistance in notifying the Health Department of the existence among school children of cases with suspicious throat symptoms, either attending school or absent from this alleged cause. 57 cases of sore throat were notified by the school teachers during 1913; each of these was visited by a Medical Member of the Staff of the Health Department and a swabbing taken of the throat in most instances.

ENTERIC FEVER IN DERBY 1891-1913.



Antitoxin.—Antitoxin was supplied gratuitously, as in previous years, to the medical men practising in Derby. 148 phials, each containing 2,000 units, were supplied in Derby in 1913, as compared with 157 in 1912. In many of the cases admitted to the Hospital in 1913, Antitoxin had not been previously given.

Removal of Sanitary Defects.—As far as possible all the sanitary defects mentioned above were remedied.

ENTERIC FEVER.

Cases Notified	19
Deaths	3

There were 19 cases of Enteric Fever notified during the year, as compared with 43 cases notified in 1912. There were three deaths, including one fatal case which was notified in 1912.

Mortality.—

Percentage Case Mortality...	15·7
Mortality per 1,000 of Population ...	0·024
,, ,, (96 great towns)...	0·04
,, ,, (England & Wales)	0·04
,, ,, (145 smaller towns)	0·05

Mortality from Enteric Fever during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000.	0·061	0·05	0·08	0·10	0·15	0·031	0·015	0·054	0·088	0·016	0·024

Fourteen of the cases were treated in the Derbyshire Royal infirmary and five cases were treated at home.

The number of cases notified is a decrease of 22 compared with the preceding year. In 1912, 41 cases were notified with 2 deaths (case-mortality 4·9%); in 1911 there were 11 deaths (case-mortality 21·15%); in 1910 there were 7 deaths (case-mortality 25%); in 1909 there were 13 cases notified with 2 deaths (case-mortality 10·3).

Age and Sex Distribution

There were 11 males and 8 females.

0-1 ...	0 ...	0 ...	0
1-5 ...	1 ...	0 ...	0
5-15 ...	4 ...	3 ...	1
15-25 ...	6 ...	3 ...	1
25-45 ...	7 ...	6 ...	1
45-65 ...	1 ...	1 ...	1*
65 upwards	0 ...	0 ...	0

* Notified previous year.

The fatal cases occurred in the following wards:—Two in Castle Ward and one in Friar Gate Ward.

Ward Distribution.—There were 6 cases notified in Castle Ward, 4 each in Abbey and Dale Wards, and 1 each in Arboretum, Babington, King's Mead, Markeaton, and Rowditch Wards.

Houses.—The 19 cases of Enteric Fever notified as occurring amongst Derby residents affected 18 households. From one house 2 cases were reported, whilst from the remainder (17) one case only was notified from each house.

Causation.—As in previous years, the cases have been classified in groups according to probable cause or the absence of any ascertained source of infection. It will be noticed that in 7 cases the source of infection was doubtful, 4 cases were probably due to personal infection, whilst 4 cases were possibly associated with some article of diet.

In four instances there were obvious sanitary defects found.

Blood Examination.—Nine blood specimens were examined for Widal's reaction. Five of these were negative, three were positive, whilst in one the result was doubtful.

Special Precautions.—A "Typhoid Pail" is provided for the reception of the excreta of patients treated at houses where no water closet is provided. These are periodically removed, their contents cremated at the Destructor, and cleansed. When a case occurs in a house provided with a tub closet the latter is removed and burnt at the Destructor, a new tub being substituted. The seats of all sanitary conveniences connected with Typhoid infected houses are cleansed and disinfected with Chloros. Gulleys are cleaned out and the drains flushed in the more populous centres; also courts and alleys in the immediate proximity are cleansed and washed by members of the Borough Surveyor's staff.

Sanitary Conveniences.—The 19 notified cases occurred in 18 houses, of which number 13 were provided with w.c.'s, 1 had a pail closet, and 4 had privy-ashpits.

TABLE X.—An analysis of the Enteric Fever cases notified in 1913.

Source of Infection doubtful.

Progressive No.	Age	Sex	Sanitary Conveniences. W.C.	Pail.	Privy.	Privy Cesspool.	Nuisances.	Remarks.
75	10	F.	2	..	..	..		Went on visit to Grantham 18 days before onset of illness and stayed there one week.
114	38	F.	1	..	..	..		
168	8	F.	1	..	..	..	Complaint of water in cellar, but latter quite dry at time of visit.	
273	18	F.	1	..	..	..		
369	31	M.	1	..	..	..		
477	50	M.	..	1	..	..		
536	10	F.	1	..	..	..	Rag-sorting at back door.	

Cases associated with a previous case.

330	16	M.	..	..	1	..	P.A.	Sister ill recently with suspicious diarrhœal illness.
345	28	M.	..	1	..	..		Sister ill recently with suspicious diarrhœl illness.
427	5	M.	1	..	..	..		Fatal; son of case 436
436	36	M.	1	..	..	..		Father of preceding case; another son died from doubtful Pneumonia just before onset.

Cases associated with Sanitary Defect.

14	3	M.	..	..	1	..	P.A.	To be converted to w.c. and drains relaid.
127	15	M.	..	..	1	..	Drains defective.	Conversion to w.c. and drains relaid.
179	31	F.	1	..	..	..	Broken w.c. pan.	
310	38	F.	..	..	1	..	Drains defective.	Flies numerous in P·A.

Cases possibly associated with some Article of Diet.

333	16	M.	2	..	..	..		Mussels partaken of while in France.
352	19	M.	1	..	..	..		Partook of lobster and ices 2-3 weeks before onset.
592	44	F.	1	..	..	..		Often partook of mussels.
593	16	M.	1	..	..	..		Partook of oysters and crabs.

PUERPERAL FEVER.

Cases Notified	9
Deaths	0

There were no deaths registered as due to this disease, compared with 4 deaths in 11 cases in 1912, 5 deaths in 13 cases in 1911, and 4 deaths in 8 cases in 1910, 7 deaths in 9 cases in 1909. The cases notified were 2 each in Dale and Derwent Wards, and 1 each in Castle, Friar Gate, Litchurch, Normanton, and Rowditch Wards. A medical practitioner was present during the parturition in each of four of the cases. The age of the youngest notified case was 21, and of the oldest, 38 years. The midwife in attendance on each case of Puerperal Fever was interviewed by the Medical Officer of Health, who advised on precautionary measures. These include disinfection of the clothing of the midwife in attendance on the case, and also disinfection of the midwife's residence.

Duration of Pregnancy.—This was full time in each of 7 cases, in one case it was six months, and in the other, three months.

Parity.—No fewer than six of the nine patients were primiparæ; one was 2-para, another 4- or 5-para, and the other 8-para.

Causation.—Certain predisposing factors may be mentioned. The patient who had the miscarriage at three months admitted having taken some pills with the object of inducing abortion; after the latter took place she went about her duties for nearly a week before being seized with "shivering fits." Another case had had symptoms before labour pointing to venereal disease. General anæsthetics had been given in three cases in which forceps were used. In two instances the patients were delicate and anæmic before pregnancy. In one instance the illness was attributed to disturbance caused by a drunken husband. The home of one of the patients was in a very dirty condition.

Other Accidents and Diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition.—Although there were no deaths registered from Puerperal Fever, there were three deaths from Puerperal Eclampsia, the respective ages being 17, 26 and 32 years.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

In accordance with the requirements of the Midwives Act, 61 women, who were registered as midwives, gave notice of their intention to practise within the boundaries of the Borough. Twenty of these were women who were admitted to the roll on account of their having been in *bona-fide* practice for twelve months prior to July 31st, 1902. The remainder (41) include 17 connected with the Royal Nursing Institution and the five members of the Sanitary staff; the rest being the certificated women practising privately.

Two hundred and seventy-four notices were received from midwives stating that they had had to send for medical assistance, as compared with 204 in 1912, 173 in 1911, 159 in 1910, and 157 in 1909.

Ninety-five notifications of still-births were received, and most of them visited by women inspectors.

All the midwives in the Borough were regularly inspected by Nurse Walls during the year. The record books and outfits were examined, and such failures to comply with the rules of the Midwives Board as were discovered were reported to the Medical Officer of Health. In the case of minor defects, a letter was forwarded to the midwive concerned, specifically stating the rules which had not been observed, and requesting future compliance. In case of failure at the next visit, or in the case of more gross negligence, the midwife was requested to attend at the Health Office for personal interview. Nineteen midwives in all were thus interviewed, as compared with eight in 1912.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

This disease became notifiable in Derby on the 23rd day of October, 1913, after the usual resolution of the Council, followed by application to, and sanction by, the Local Government Board. Subsequently the disease became notifiable throughout the country by order of the Local Government Board under section 130 of the Public Health Act, 1875, coming into operation on the 1st April, 1914. The appended tabular summary gives particulars of the cases notified during October, November, and December. Of the notified cases two were removed to Hospital for treatment, but, previous to this, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum had been admitted to Hospital for treatment before the disease became notifiable. Particulars of all these cases are given in the Hospital report.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM 1913.

CASES—49.

Sex Distribution—29 Males. 20 Females. Total—49.

Age Periods.	No. of Cases Each Sex		Total Cases	Removed to Hospital.	Deaths.
	M.	F.			
0—1 day	—	—	—		
1—2 days	—	1	1		
2—3 ,,	4	1	5		
3—4 ,,	2	3	5		
4—5 ,,	7	5	12		
5—6 ,,	4	3	7		
6—7 ,,	2	3	5		
1—2 wks.	9	2	11	4	
2—3 ,,	1	1	2	3	
3—4 ,,	—	—	—		
1—2 mos.	—	—	—		
2—3 ,,	—	1	1		
3—4 ,,	—	—	—		
4—5 ,,	—	—	—		
5—6 ,,	—	—	—		
6—7 ,,	—	—	—		
7—8 ,,	—	—	—		
8—9 ,,	—	—	—		
9—10 ,,	—	—	—		
10—11 ,,	—	—	—		
11—12 ,,	—	—	—		
Total ..	29	20	49	7*	—

* Four cases were removed to Hospital before notification came into operation.

Ward Distribution.	All W'ds	Abb.	Arb.	Bab.	Bec.	Br.	Cas.	Dale	Der.	F.G.	KM.	Lit.	Mark.	Nor.	Os.	P.T.	Row.
Total ..	49	7	3	1	1	1	4	5	3	2	4	1	4	3	3	6	1

Monthly Incidence—	Cases.
October ..	13
November ..	20
December ..	16
Total	49

Housing :—	No. of Houses.	No. of Rooms	Rental (Weekly).	No. of Cases.
	1	2	2/6	1
	5	4	3/- 3/6 4/- & 4/6	5
	3	5	3/6 & 4/6	3
	5	6	4/9 5/- & 5/9	5
	14			14
	1	3	No record.	1
	2	4	,,	2
	3	5	,,	3
	12	6	,,	12
	1	7	,,	1
	19			19
	16	No record.	No record	16
Grand Total ..	49			49

Midwives and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—All the midwives in the Borough were invited to meet the Medical Officer of Health and Inspector of Midwives (Nurse Walls) in the large Committee-room of the Corporation on October 23rd, in order that the procedure to be followed out in connection with Ophthalmia Neonatorum could be explained. Abourt 40 midwives attended and were addressed by the Medical Officer of Health; afterwards questions were invited and explained.

ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS.

No case of this disease was notified during the year 1913.

CEREBRO-SPINAL FEVER.

One case of Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was notified, and was admitted to the Infectious Diseases Hospital. Examination of the case gave negative results (see page 101).

MEASLES.

School Notifications	619
Deaths	13

Mortality-rate per 1,000 living:—

96 Great Towns	=0·34
145 Smaller Towns	=0·30
England and Wales ...	=0·28
Derby	=0·10

The number of Measles cases notified by school teachers is lower than in 1912 (906), but the number of deaths is higher than the number in 1912, when 9 deaths only were recorded from this disease.

Of the 13 fatal cases (7 were males and 6 females), the ages were as follows:—

Under 1 year	3
Over 1 year and under 2 years	3
Over 2 years and under 5 years	5
Over 5 years	2

Ward Distribution.—The fatal cases occurred in the following Wards:—Three in Normanton Ward, 2 each in Kings Mead and Markeaton Wards, and 1 each in Abbey, Arboretum, Becket, Litchurch, Pear Tree, and Rowditch Wards.

Season.—The seasonal incidence was as follows:—

1st quarter		7 deaths.
2nd ,,		2 ,,
3rd ,,		1 ,,
4th ,,		3 ,,

Monthly Incidence of Deaths.—

January	3
February	3
March	1
April	1
May	1
September	1
November	1
December	2
	13

Housing.—The 13 fatal cases occurred in 13 houses. These houses had the following accommodation:—

No. of Houses.	Accommodation.	Fatal cases of Measles
1 ...	2 rooms	1
3 ...	4 ,, (weekly rental 3/6-4/6)	3
1 ...	5 ,, (,, ,, 4/6)	1
5 ...	6 ,, ...	5
1 ...	9 ,, ...	1
2 ...	not stated	2
13		13

Occupants of each House.—Particulars as to the number of occupants were obtained in eleven instances, and these were as follows:—

Nine-roomed house ...	10
Six-roomed house ...	8, 6, 6, 4, 3
Five-roomed house ...	5
Four-roomed house ...	10, 5, 5
Two-roomed house ...	4

Source of Infection.—

(1) *From children living in the same houses.*—The infection was traced to cases of Measles living in same house in one instance.

(2) *School Infection.*—Although only one of the children who died from Measles was of school age, yet in four instances a brother or sister attending school was first affected. The latter recovered after fatally infecting the younger brother or sister.

(3) *Source of Infection doubtful.*—In five instances no definite evidence of the source of infection was obtained outside the household.

School Closure.—The Infants' Departments of three Public Elementary Schools were closed for periods of about a fortnight:—

1. St. Peter's, from 13th January to 31st January.
2. St. Mary's, from 16th January to 31st January.
3. Traffic Street from 25th April to 9th May.

WHOOPING COUGH.

School Notifications	241
Deaths	6

Mortality-rate, 1913, per 1,000 living:—

96 Great Towns	=0·17
145 Smaller Towns	=0·13
England and Wales... ...	=0·14
Derby	=0·039

As in the case of Measles, all children notified by school teachers as suffering from Whooping Cough are visited by either the School Nurse or Health Visitor, advice is given as to isolation (when possible), exclusion from school, precautions, etc., when no doctor is in attendance. A special enquiry is made in each fatal case on lines similar to those of the notifiable infectious diseases.

Six deaths from Whooping Cough were registered in 1913, as compared with 17, 23, 14, 23, and 29 respectively in the five previous years. All the deaths were of children under five years of age, the youngest being a baby six months old.

Ages—6 Fatal Cases.—

Under 1 year of age	1
1—2 years	1
2—3 ,, ...	1
3—4 ,, ...	2
4—5 ,, ...	1

The number of cases notified by the school teachers is, of course, only a proportion of the total; taking the average case-mortality of Whooping Cough as 4·7, the 6 deaths would represent approximately only 128 cases of the disease. Hence the case-mortality in Derby during 1913 was considerably under the average.

Sex.—Two of the fatal cases were males and four females.

Season.—Quarterly Incidence.

1st quarter	0 deaths.
2nd ,, ...	0 ,,
3rd ,, ...	0 ,,
4th ,, ...	6 ,,

Ward Distribution.—Three of the fatal cases lived in King's Mead Ward, two in Osmaston Ward, and one in Castle Ward.

Housing.—Particulars were obtained of the homes of the fatal cases. In one house two cases occurred. Of the 5 houses 1 had seven rooms, 2 had six rooms, and 2 had four rooms.

Cleanliness.—Personal and domestic cleanliness was reported as "satisfactory" in 2 instances, "fair" in two instances, and "untidy" and "dirty" in the other case.

Source of Infection.—

(*a*) From children in adjacent houses	0
(*b*) From brothers or sisters attending school ...	1
(*c*) From other children attending school ...	2
(*d*) From brothers or sisters not attending school	0
(*e*) Doubtful	3

School Closure.—The Infants' Departments of two Public Elementary Schools were closed for periods of about a fortnight.

St. Paul's from 10th November to 24th November, 1913.
Nottingham Road from 19th November to 8th Dec., 1913.

The main factors in the spread of the infection of Whooping Cough were apparently (1) Infection at School, (2) Visits to adjacent houses.

(1) The usual sequence of events in these cases is for a brother or sister or other inmate of the same house to contract Whooping Cough at school and to recover, while the baby of the household becoming infected dies.

(2) With regard to the second chief mode of infection, attention may be called to the gross carelessness which is often observed by parents in taking young children into houses in which Whooping Cough exists.

MEASLES AND WHOOPING COUGH.

In the Derby Corporation Act, 1913, Section 76, are the following important provisions:—

(1) Any parent or guardian having personal charge of a child in attendance at a school who is aware of or has reason to suspect the occurrence of any of the diseases known as Measles, German Measles, or Whooping Cough in any member of the family and who fails forthwith to notify such occurrence to the head teacher of the school shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

(2) If any person not less than sixteen years of age while suffering from any one of the diseases of Measles, German Measles, or Whooping Cough wilfully exposes himself without proper precautions against spreading the disease in any public place, shop, inn, or any public conveyance, or being in charge of any person so suffering wilfully exposes such sufferer he shall be lable to a penalty not exceeding five pounds.

(3) The provisions of this section shall cease to be in force within the Borough at the expiration of five years from the date of the passing of this Act unless they shall have been continued by Act of Parliament or by Provisional Order made by the Local Government Board and confirmed by Parliament, which Order the Local Government Board are hereby empowered to make in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1875.

DIARRHŒA.

Number of Deaths 64

Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years) in 1913:—

96 Great Towns ...	=29·33	per 1,000 births.
145 Smaller Towns ...	=24·73	,, ,,
England and Wales...	=23·41	,, ,,
Derby	=22·23	,, ,,

The great increase in the number of deaths from Diarrhœa during 1913 as compared with the number registered in 1912 is shewn by the comparison of the respective figures for England and Wales, the 96 Great Towns, the 145 Smaller Towns, and for Derby:—

England and Wales, 1912, the rate was			8·53	per	1,000 births.
96 Great Towns	,, ,, ,,		10·91	,,	,,
145 Smaller Towns	,, ,, ,,		8·01	,,	,,
Derby ...	,, ,, ,,		7·19	,,	,,

The above rates are roughly only one-third of those in 1913.

Mortality rate from Diarrhœa during the past ten years.

Year.	Ten Years' Average.	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913
Rate per 1,000 of population	0·47	0·68	0·61	0·63	0·34	0·45	0·38	0·21	0·80	0·09	0·51

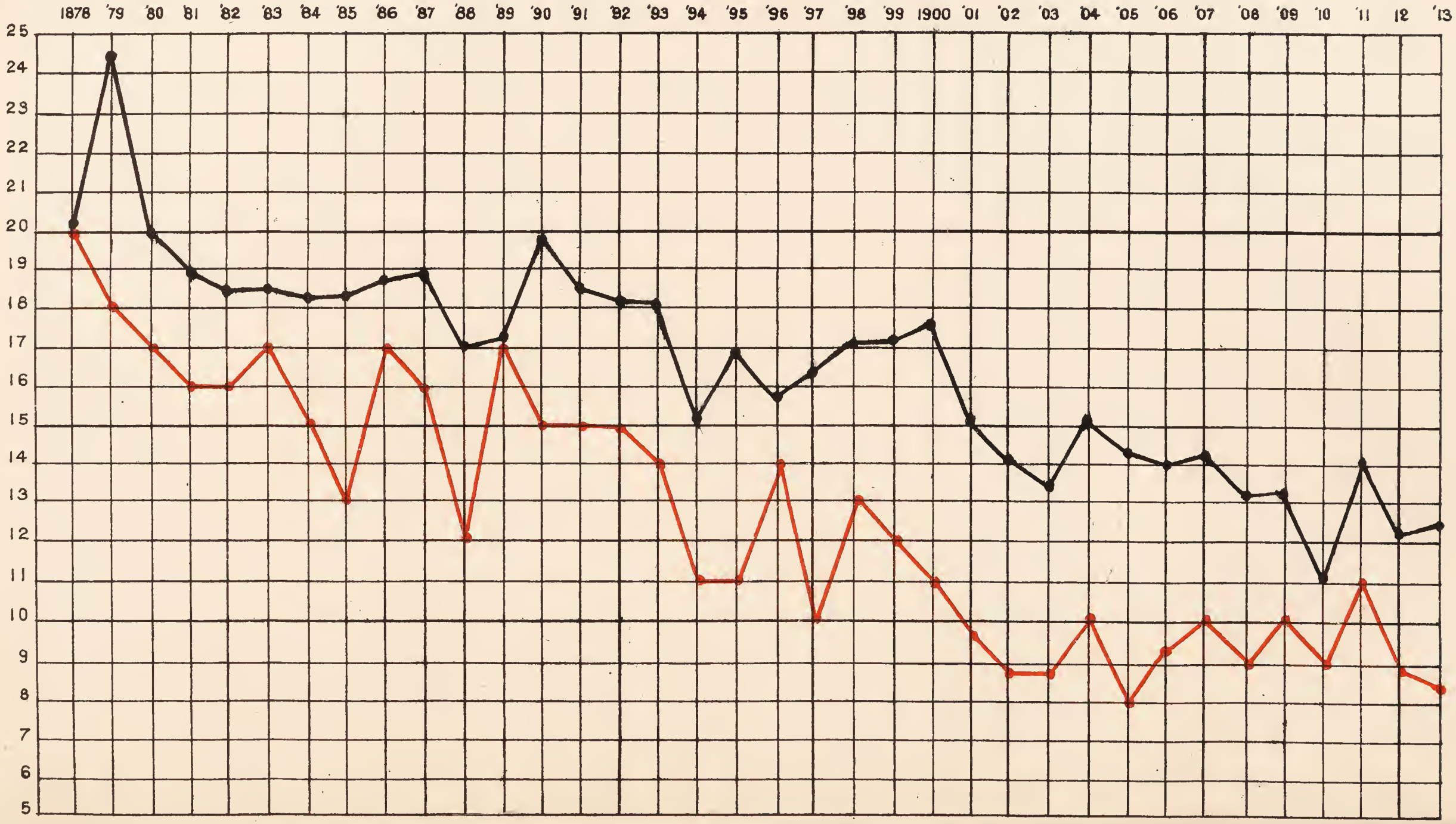
The deaths from Diarrhœa, which includes the various epidemic disorders of the intestinal tract in infants, numbered 64, as compared with 11, 99, 28, 50, and 57 respectively in the five preceding years. The mortality-rate (per 1,000 of the population) is 0·51. Fifty of these deaths were of children under the age of 1 year, and 14 between 1 and 2 years. This disease is most fatal to infants. The preventive measures have been fully discussed in previous reports, and these have been continued during the year under review.

Sex.—Of the fatal cases 36 were males and 28 females.

Ward Distribution.—The 64 deaths affected 14 Wards, viz.:—Markeaton 13, King's Mead 10, Castle 7, Pear Tree 6, Abbey 5, Bridge, Normanton, Friar Gate and Rowditch 4 each, Litchurch 3, Babington, Becket, Derwent and Osmaston 1 each.

COMPARISON OF MORTALITY RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS WITH THE GENERAL DEATH RATE.

MORTALITY RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS PER 10,000 LIVING.— SHOWN IN RED.
GENERAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 LIVING.—SHOWN IN BLACK.



Feeding.—Of the 50 children under one year of age, 13 were breast-fed, 10 were hand-fed, 26 were partly breast-fed and partly fed by hand; in the remaining case the information could not be obtained.

Season.—The monthly occurrence of the Diarrhœa deaths was:—January 0, February 1, March 0, April 2, May 1, June 3, July 3, August 12, September 22, October 17, November 2, December 1. The monthly incidence of Diarrhœa shews that September had the highest number (22), while January and March had none. The summer of 1913 was warm and dry, while generally speaking, that of 1912 was cold and wet. During the 3rd quarter, however, the total rainfall was 5·43 inches, which is very little less than that during the corresponding period of 1912, when it was 5·64 inches. The mean earth temperature at Greenwich at a depth of 3ft. 2in. during July, August, and September was 59·8 degs. F.

Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis (under 2 years of age) per 1,000 births in 1913:—

1st quarter	...	= 1·33
2nd ,,	...	= 7·55
3rd ,,	...	=50·62
4th ,,	...	=31·29

TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Total number of Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	400
Number of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified in Derby	300
Re-notifications	100
Deaths from Phthisis	104
Notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis (from Feb. 1st)...	157
Deaths from ,, ,, ,, (whole year) ...	54

These diseases are classified under two headings, namely:—(1) Pulmonary Tuberculosis, and (2) "Other Tuberculous Diseases," which include Tabes Mesenterica, Tuberculous Meningitis, Scrofula, etc. The total number of deaths from Tuberculous Diseases is therefore 158, as compared with 156 in 1912, and 196 in 1911.

The deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis numbered 104, as against 107 in 1912, 136 in 1911, 116 in 1910, 129 in 1909, 115 in 1908, 121 in 1907, and 113 in 1906; compared as death-rates, these figures represent respectively 0·83, 0·86, 1·09, 0·88, 0·99, 0·90, 0·96 and 0·89 per 1,000 of the population.

The table on page 84 shewing ages at death of these Phthisis cases demonstrates the fact, as in former years, that most of the deaths occur between the ages of 15 and 45, 74 (or 71%) occurring within these age periods One case under 5 years of age was registered, 2 between 5 and 15, 20 between 15 and 25, whilst between 25 and 65 there were 76 deaths; there were only 5 deaths at ages over 65.

As regards "Other Tuberculous Diseases," the heaviest mortality is observed among children under the age of 5 years, who contributed 33 out of the 54 deaths (14 of the 33 were under 1 year of age), whilst at all ages over 5 there were 21 deaths. Of the 54 deaths due to Other Tuberculous Diseases, "Tuberculous Peritonitis" caused 16 and "Tuberculous Meningitis" caused 19.

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1913 was 400. The number notified in 1912 was 461 (the highest number notified in one year). The notifications of 400 therefore shew a decrease of 61 compared with the number notified in 1912. The number 400 includes 100 re-notifications, leaving a net number notified during 1913 of 300.

The number of notifications received of Pulmonary Tuberculosis includes 54 Poor-Law cases.

Cases under Treatment.—There were 764 notified cases of Tuberculosis under treatment at the end of 1913.

Notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

Year.	Private Practitioners.	Institutions.	PoorLaw Cases.	Others.	Total.
July 1st to Dec. 31st, 1902	35	16	5	..	56
1903	35	62	8	..	105
1904	37	56	10	..	103
1905	32	41	9	..	82
1906	43	62	6	..	111
1907	46	33	19	1	99
1908	49	22	37	..	108
1909	50	27	50	..	127
1910	62	29	38	2 (Reported by C.O.S.)	131
1911	74	65	115	1	255
1912	233	128	100		461
1913	265	81	54		400

Ward Distribution.

	Cases Notified.	Deaths.		Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Abbey ...	20	4	King's Mead	25	12
Arboretum ...	21	4	Litchurch ...	18	7
Babington ...	17	6	Markeaton	26	8
Becket ...	16	7	Normanton	21	4
Bridge ...	11	7	Osmaston ...	19	7
Castle ...	22	10	Pear Tree ...	21	9
Dale ...	14	7	Rowditch ...	18	3
Derwent ...	13	2			
Friar Gate ...	18	7	Totals ...	300	104

The largest number of cases was thus reported from Markeaton and King's Mead Wards. The deaths were highest in King's Mead, Castle, and Pear Tree Wards. There is a constant variation in the actual totals as observed from year to year. King's Mead, Abbey, and Pear Tree Wards had the highest number of deaths in 1912, and practically the only constant feature is the unenviable position which King's Mead Ward occupies.

Age and Sex.

The age incidence of persons attacked and notified in 1913 is shown in the subjoined table, the deaths registered at the same age period are inserted for comparison.

	All ages.	0-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards
Males ...	146	35	25	61	20	5
Females ...	154	42	42	55	13	2
Total ...	300	77	67	116	33	7
Deaths ...	104	3	20	54	22	5

The relative number of females notified shews an increase as compared with previous years.

The number of specimens of sputum sent for bacteriological examination was was 626, as compared with 572 in 1912.

Occupations.

Enquiries have been made into the *occupations* followed by the patients, and the information thus obtained has been tabulated in the subjoined table. The totals vary from year to year, and they shew no striking incidence on any particular trade. The textile workers contributed 37 cases as against 47 last year, labourers 17 as against 21, and the various workers in wood, stone, and metal 32 as against 42 in the previous tabulation. Children and persons engaged in domestic work contributed 74 and 58 respectively, as compared with 79 and 80 in the previous report.

Textile Workers		*Labourers.*	
Mill Hands	33	General	12
Tailors and Dressmakers ...	4	Railway Work	5
Total ...	37	Total ...	17

Indoor Occupations.

Clerks	7
Shop Assistants	4
Hairdressers	2
Various	1
Total ...	14

Workers in Wood, Stone, Metal, &c.

Fitters	7
Stonemasons	2
Moulders	7
Blacksmiths	3
Bricklayer	1
Stokers	2
Carriage Builder	1
Boilermaker (apprentice)	1
Fettler	1
Grinders	2
Brass Finisher	1
Box Maker	1
Iron Workers	3
Total ...	32

Children.

School	63
Others	11
Total ...	74

Domestic Duties.

Housewives, Daughters ...	47
Domestic Servants, &c. ...	9
Charwomen	2
Total ...	58

Various Occupations.

Insurance Agents	2
Hawkers	2
Slotter	1
French Polisher	1
Cable Hand	1
Journalist	1
Carter	1
Student	1
Painters	2
Plumber	1
Warehouseman	1
Porter	1
Errand Boys	3
Traveller	1
Firewood Cutters	2
Butcher	1
Gimper's Boy	1
Laundresses	2
Shoemaker	1
Waitresses	3
Lithographer	1
Motor Mechanics	3
Newsagent	1
Cold Storage Man	1
Linker	1
Striker	1
Printing Hand	1
Engine Drivers	2
Photographer's Receptionist	1
Farm Labourers	2
Bath Attendant	1
Machinist	1
Milkman	1
Typist	1
Curator of Museum ...	1
Paper Mill Hand	1
Printer's Packer	1
No record	18
Total ...	68
Grand Total ...	300

Schools.—The schools attended by the 63 notified school cases were as follows:—

School.	Cases.	School.	Cases.
Firs Estate	2	Osmaston	1
Traffic Street	1	Kedleston Road	3
St. Luke's	3	Parliament Street	1
St. James' Road Council ...	7	Normanton	1
St. Andrew's	1	Christ Church	1
Reginald Street	2	Ashbourne Road	4
Curzon Street	2	Pear Tree Mission... ...	1
St. Paul's	2	Pear Tree Council	3
St. Mary's	1	St. James' Higher Grade...	1
St. Peter's	1	Private School	1
Training College	2	Not ascertained	15
Orchard Street	3		—
St. Anne's	3	Total Cases ...	63
St. John's	1		—

Causation.—Enquiries by the Health Visitors elicited the following particulars:—

(a) *Family History.*—A history of consumption in one or more near relatives was obtained in 90 cases.

(b) *Alcoholism.*—A definite history, or "admission," was obtained in 5 instances, and a suspicious history in 12 instances.

(c) *Previous Illnesses.*—It was considered by the patients or relatives that the signs of consumption followed various illnesses as follows. In many cases more than one of these illnesses had previously occurred:—

Winter Cough	23	Whooping Cough	5
Hœmoptysis	2	Appendicitis (operation) ...	1
Pleurisy	11	Debility	1
Bronchitis	8	Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	1
Colds	3	Cricken Pox	1
Measles	12	Following Miscarriage ...	1
Pneumonia	14	Tumours in Abdomen ...	1
Influenza	7	Abscesses	1
Following Confinement ...	5	Blood Poisoning	1
Asthma	2	Lung Trouble	1

Catarrh of Stomach	...	1	
Delicate from Birth	...	24	
Anæmia	...	6	
Rheumatism ...	...	3	
Typhoid Fever ...	...	2	
Accident	...	1	
Scarlet Fever ...	...	1	
Tuberculous Glands (operation) ...	...	...	1
Small Pox	...	...	1
Dropsy	...	...	1
Operation for Hysterectomy			1
Stomach Trouble ...	...	...	1
Chest Trouble ...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis of Bowels	...		1
Night Sweats ...	...		1
Hæmorrhage ...	...		1
Cough	...	...	87
Operation for Abdominal Trouble ...	...		2
Operation for Adenoids	...		2
Urine Trouble ...	...		1
Frequent Colds ...	...		3

(d) *Poverty.*—No complete figures can be given relating to the effects of poverty in predisposing to Phthisis, but a very considerable proportion, especially of the Institution cases, are recorded as having been "out of work" not only since the onset of the illness, but also in many of these cases before this.

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation in 263 of the 300 cases notified in 1913. The results are as follows:—

Houses.				Cases.
Two-roomed	...	...	...	2
Three-roomed	...	...	...	7
Four-roomed	...	...	...	42
Five-roomed	...	...	...	24
Six-roomed	...	...	...	151
Seven-roomed	...	...	...	16
Eight- (and over) -roomed	...	...	...	21
Common Lodging-houses	...	...	...	0
Houses let in Lodgings	...	...	...	0
No record ...	...	...	...	37
		Total	...	300

Sanitary Conveniences.—The character of the convenience was recorded in 295 instances, 213 of the houses were provided with water closets, 34 with tub closets, 25 with privy ashpits, and 3 with trough closets; no record 5.

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows:—

(a) Patients with separate bed and separate bedroom...	91
(b) Patients with separate bed, no separate bedroom...	32
(c) Patients with no separate bed	139
(d) Doubtful	8
(e) No record	30

Administrative Procedures—Tuberculosis Dispensary.—The accommodation at Ford Street offices became too limited for Dispensary work, and new accommodation had to be obtained elsewhere. This was obtained by leasing and adapting a large detached dwelling-house, No. 56, St. Helen's Street, for the purpose; but it was not ready for use at the end of the year. The number of patients attending the Dispensary continued to increase during the year. Portable shelters are provided for erection in the garden or back premises of suitable cases—there are six in use at the present time.

Condition of Windows.—Special attention is paid by the Health Visitors to the windows of dwelling-houses not only when visiting cases of Tuberculosis, but also when visiting other cases. Should windows be found not capable of being opened, the owner of the house is written to; it is satisfactory to record that in most instances the owners readily comply with the request to remedy this condition. Fifty-eight such letters were written during 1913.

Other administrative procedures—as dealt with in previous reports—have been continued, and the Department has continued to work in close associaion with the Charity Organisation Society. The number of Sputum Examinations made during the year was 1,433, including 807 specimens from Sanatorium patients and 626 from patients outside.

Institutional Treatment.—

(*a*) *Borough Isolation Pavilion.*—The Phthisis Wards were opened on May 11th, 1911, and had dealt with 354 cases up to the end of 1913. 166 cases were admitted during 1913: 87 males and 79 females. Details are given in the Hospital Report on pp. 103-108.

(*b*) *Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Derby Royal Infirmary.*—A certain number of cases are treated on open-air principles (on balconies, etc.) at the Royal Infirmary, the number

admitted during the year ending September 28th, 1913, was 46, as compared with 38 treated in the preceding twelve months, 75 in 1911, and 70 in 1910. The results were as follows:—

Cured or Relieved	36
(One discharged at own request.)	
Unrelieved	4
Died	1
In Hospital	5
Total ...	46

(*c*) *Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Children's Hospital* during the year ended June 30th, 1913=20.

Cured or Relieved	19
Unrelieved	1
Total ...	20

In addition one case of Tuberculous Larynx was treated and recorded as "Cured."

(*d*) *Number of cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis admitted to Derby Union Workhouse* during the year 1913—38 (18 males and 7 females).

(*e*) *Cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Victoria Home of Rest* during 1913:—

In Home, January 1st	0
Admitted during the year	7
In Home, December 31st	2

Cases dealt with by the Charity Organisation Society.—I am indebted to the Secretary (P. S. Bridgeford, Esq.) for the following praticulars:—

The appointment of a Borough Sanatorium Committee, together with the increased local Sanatorium accommodation and Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary, has entirely altered the scope and nature of the Derby C.O.S. work in connection with Consumptive cases.

All insured persons are now referred to the Health Office for treatment, whilst the Society still endeavours to co-operate when-

ever possible in the after-care of patients, in the maintenance of dependents, and in the improvement of home conditions.

The appended statement gives a rough idea of work done in this direction :—

Sanatorium aid—Ventnor (recommendations, fares, &c.)	2
,, ,, —Bournemouth ,, ,,	1
Hospital treatment—Rhyl (tubercular spine case) ...	1
Maintained in the country (nine weeks)	1
Extra nourishment (5s. and 4s. weekly)	2
Spinal carriages lent (tubercular cases)	2
Clothing, etc.	4
Hospital letters	10
Maintenance of Home (17 weeks; total expended £8/6/9)	1
Family income supplemented	2
Children of patient sent to Orphanage	2
Baby placed out during parent's treatment	1
National Insurance benefit obtained (previously refused)	1
Advanced cases unhelpable by C.O.S. referred to other Agencies	7

OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

The notification of other forms of Tuberculosis became compulsory on 1st February, 1913.

Notification.—The total number of notifications of other forms of Tuberculosis received at the Health Office during 1913 was 170, of which 13 were re-notifications, leaving a net total of cases during 1913 of 157.

Parts Affected.—The parts affected of the 157 cases notified as suffering from other forms of Tuberculosis are shown in the following table :—

Meninges	6	Cervical Glands & Right Foot	1
Spine	3	Larynx	6
Ear	1	Lungs, Ribs and Spine ...	1
Cervical Glands	55	Left Pleura...	2
Glands	8	Humerus & Shoulder Joint	2
Glands of Neck and Axilla	1	Elbow	2

Right Elbow and Right Hip	1	Left Foot	1
Right Wrist, Left Stump of Leg, Amputation of Foot	1	Metatarsal Bones of Foot...	1
Forefinger & Senile Tubercle	1	Abdomen (Organs and Peritoneum)	20
Phalanx	1	Left Testicle & Epididymis and Right Knee Joint (both excised)... ...	1
Hip	14	Testes	1
Inguinal Glands	1	Epididymis	1
Femur	2	Bladder	1
Knee	7	Bladder, Buttock & outside of Left Knee	1
Bursa Patellæ	1	Tuberculous Abscesses ...	2
Leg Bones (dormant), Skin of Face	1	Skin	5
Periosteum Left Tibia and Incipient Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	Total ...	157
Ankle	4		

NOTIFICATION OF OTHER FORMS OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Year.	Private Practitioners.	Institutions.	PoorLaw Cases.	Others.	Total.
Feb. 1st to Dec. 31st, 1913 ...	112	46	12	—	170

Ward Distribution.—

	Cases Notified.	Deaths.		Cases Notified.	Deaths.
Abbey ...	12	5	King's Mead...	5	1
Arboretum ...	11	1	Litchurch ...	8	4
Babington ...	9	1	Markeaton ...	4	5
Becket ...	11	7	Normanton ...	11	—
Bridge ...	2	2	Osmaston ...	5	4
Castle ...	17	6	Pear Tree ...	13	3
Dale	11	4	Rowditch ...	21	4
Derwent ...	6	1	Totals ...	157	54
Friar Gate ...	11	6			

The largest number of cases was thus reported from Rowditch Ward. The deaths were highest in Becket Ward.

Age and Sex.—The age incidence of persons attacked and notified in 1913 is shown in the subjoined table, the deaths registered at the same age period are inserted for comparison:—

	All ages.	0-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 upwards.
Males ...	79	46	8	15	8	2
Females ...	78	44	13	15	1	5
Total ...	157	90	21	30	9	7
Deaths ...	54	39	4	4	4	3

Occupations.—Enquiries have been made into the occupations followed by the patients, and the information thus obtained has been tabulated in the subjoined table. The textile workers contributed 12 cases, labourers 4 cases, and the various workers in wood, stone and metal 9. Children and persons engaged in domestic work contributed 87 and 15 respectively.

Textile Workers.

Mill Hands	11
Dressmaker	1
	12

Labourers

General	4

Indoor Occupations.

Clerks	6

Workers in Wood, Stone, Metal, &c.

Fitter	1
Turner	1
Boiler Welder	1
Stonemason	1
Blacksmith	1

Workers in Wood, &c.—contd.

Coach Trimmer	1
Machine Hand	1
Wagon Repairers	2
Total ...	9

Children.

School	51
Others	36
Total ...	87

Domestic Duties.

Housewives, Daughters ...	14
Charwoman	1
	15

Various Occupations.	
Printing Hands	2
Painter	1
Firewood Cutter	1
Laundress	1
Shoemaker	1
Twist Hand	1
Newsagent	1
Linker	1
Striker	1
Stableman	1
Butcher	1
Tagger	1
Machinist	1
China Worker	1
Tester at Motor Works	1
Coil Maker	1
No record	7
Total	24
Grand Total	157

Schools.—The schools attended by the 51 notified school cases were as follows:—

School.	Cases.	School.	Cases.
St Chad's	1	St. Alkmund's	1
Firs Estate	3	Christ Church	3
Traffic Street	2	Ashbourne Road	1
St. Luke's	1	St. James' Higher Grade	2
St. James' Road Council	6	St. Mark's	1
St. Andrew's	2	Orchard Street	1
Curzon Street	1	Training College	2
St. Paul's	3	Reginald Street	2
St. Mary's	1	Osmaston	1
St. Peter's	1	Parliament Street	2
Gerard Street	1	St. Joseph's	2
St. Anne's	1	Abbey Street	1
St. John's	1	Not ascertained	6
Brighton Road	1	Total	51
Normanton	1		

Causation.—Enquiries by the Health Visitors elicited the following particulars:—

(a) *Family History*—A history of Tuberculosis in one or more near relatives was obtained in 26 cases.

(b) *Alcoholism.*—No definite history or "admission" was obtained. obtained.

(c) *Previous Illnesses.*—Former illnesses, operations, accidents, etc., relating to these cases were reported as follows:—

Swelling in neck	15
Swelling in neck with sore throat five weeks ago	1
Operations for glands in neck	4
Abscess in neck	4
Swollen glands	3
,, ,, (operations)	7
Severe Influenza and Cold	6
Winter cough	4
Cough	3
Pleurisy	2
Pneumonia	2
Bronchitis	1
Throat trouble	1
Whooping Cough	9
Measles	17
Chicken Pox	1
Diphtheria	1
Typhoid Fever	3
Diarrhœa	7
Delicate from birth	13
Accidents	8
Diseased bones and joints	15
Abscesses	4
Operations	10
Swelling on right side of chest	1
Growth in Axilla	1
Poisoned hand	1
Rectal Abscess	1
Hernia	1
Lumps and sores on face	1
Adenoids	3
Diseased thigh bone	1
Lupus	2
Eczema	1
Convulsions	2
Pains in Abdomen	2

Following Confinement	1
Mother delicate	1
Negligent feeding	1
Hydrocele	1
Incontinence of urine	1
Blood Poisoning	1
Nasal discharge	1
Acute Rheumatism	1
Pain in shoulder	1
Hard swelling on finger	1
Lost use of right leg 3 months ago	1

Housing.—The Health Visitors were able to obtain information about the housing accommodation as follows:—

Houses.	Cases.
Two-roomed	nil
Three-roomed	1
Four-roomed	14
Five-roomed	18
Six-roomed	70
Seven-roomed	17
Eight- (and over) -roomed	9
Common Lodging-houses	nil
Houses Let in Lodgings	nil
No record	28
Total	157

Sanitary Conveniences.—Information as to the character of the conveniences was obtained as follows:—

104	houses were provided with water closets.
19	,, ,, tub closets.
9	,, ,, privy ashpits.
1	house was provided with a trough closet, and in
24	no record was obtained.
Total 157	

Sleeping Accommodation.—The home accommodation was found to be as follows:—

(a) Patients with separate bed and bedroom	30
(b) Patients with separate bed, no separate bedroom ...	30
(c) Patients with no separate bed	58
(d) Doubtful	10
(e) No record	29
Total ...	157

INSTITUTIONAL TREATMENT.

The following tables give summaries of the various cases of non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis treated at the Derby Royal Infirmary and at the Children's Hospital:—

SUMMARY OF PRINCIPAL CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TREATED IN THE DERBY AND DERBYSHIRE ROYAL INFIRMARY, YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 28th, 1913.

	Total.	Cured or Relieved.	Un-relieved.	Died.	In Hospital
Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	23	16	1	3	3
,, Adenitis	50	46	1	...	3
,, Meningitis... ...	4	1	...	3	...
,, Epididymitis ...	5	5	...	...	...
,, Kidney	3	3	...	...	...
,, Cystitis	1	1	...	...	...
,, Hip	18	17	...	...	1
,, Knee	11	8	...	1	2
,, Ankle	6	5	...	...	1
,, Wrist	5	5	...	...	...
,, Elbow	2	2	...	...	...
,, Shoulder	1	1	...	...	...
,, Other Joints ...	2	1	...	...	1
,, Spinal Disease ...	2	...	...	...	2
,, Laryngitis ...	1	...	1	...	...
,, Mastitis	1	1	...	...	...
,, Cyclitis	1	1	...	...	...
,, Bursitis	2	1	...	...	1
,, Fallopian Tubes ...	1	1	...	...	...
,, Disease in Bones	21	14	...	...	7
Miliary Tuberculosis	2	...	1	1	...
Generalised Tuberculosis ...	1	Result not stated.			

CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS TREATED AT THE DERBYSHIRE HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN DURING THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30th, 1913.

	Admitted.	Cured.	Relieved.	Unrelieved.	Died.
Tuberculous Peritonitis ...	17	5	8	1	3
,, Adenitis	21	15	4	...	2
,, Disease of Spine	1	1	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, Hip ...	6	4	2	...	...
,, ,, ,, Knee	5	3	2	...	...
,, ,, ,, Ankle	1	1	...	...	...
,, ,, ,, Lupus	1	...	1	...	...
,, Meningitis ...	8	...	...	...	8
,, Dactylitis ...	1	...	...	...	1

HOSPITAL FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The staff consisted of Resident Medical Officer, a Matron, three Sisters in Charge, three Assistant Nurses, and six Probationers; in addition there are Cook, Kitchen-maid, two House-maids, Sewing-maid, Between-maid, Laundress, Laundry-maid, three Ward-maids, and Caretaker and his Wife. After the opening of the Phthisis Wards and Home the additional staff consisted of a Charge-Nurse, Assistant Nurse, three Probationers, Cook-General, and two Ward-Housemaids. Additional help is given by three men who attend daily for work in the boiler-house and grounds (one of these attended to the Tuberculosis Sanatorium Grounds).

The admission of Diphtheria cases, commenced in 1907, was continued throughout the year, and 73 cases were admitted, as compared with 132 in 1912, 206 in 1911, 201 in 1910, 376 in 1909, and 218 in 1908. The number of cases of Scarlet Fever admitted was less than that of the previous year. For the first time, cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were admitted to the isolation wards.

The Bacteriological Laboratory was utilised fairly extensively, the number of examinations being as follows:—Throat swabs 1,822 and sputum examinations 1,433; compared with 2,216 throat swabs and 564 sputum examinations in 1912. The increase in

number of examinations of sputa is noticeable. A feature noticed in the total swabs examined is the increased number of these sent in by local practitioners. Details of these examinations are given on pages 101-103.

As a preliminary to the discharge of Diphtheria patients from Hospital, swabbings of the throat were taken in each case, showing the absence of the Klebs-Lœffler bacilli; two successive negative swabs taken from both throat and nose were required before discharge of the patient was sanctioned.

No case of Smallpox has been admitted during the past year. Fortunately the town has been free from this disease. The need for some special provision for the isolation of Smallpox is again emphasized.

The following statistics have reference to the patients under treatment during the past year:—

	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.
Remaining in Hospital, December 31st, 1912 ...	28 ...	17*
Admitted during 1913	176 ...	73
Number discharged during 1913	181 ...	70
Number who have died in Hospital during 1913...	0 ...	5
Remaining under treatment on Dec. 31st, 1913...	23 ...	15

* These figures include "contact" or "carrier" cases.

SCARLET FEVER.

Number of Cases	176
Number of Deaths...	0
Case-mortality	0

An analysis of the cases of Scarlet Fever shows that—

At ages of	0-5	there were	35	cases admitted.
,,	5-10	,,	80	,,
,,	10-15	,,	37	,,
,,	15 and over		24	,,

Type of Case.—148 were of the ordinary type, 4 were of the septic type. There was 1 severe toxic case, which made a good recovery after the administration of 50 cc.'s antistreptococal serum.

Twenty-three cases admitted as Scarlet Fever were found not to be suffering from that disease (9 of them showed no disease except simple sore throat, 7 cases proved to be German Measles, 2 Stomatitis, 2 Influenza, 1 Septic Rash, 2 simple Sore Throat).

During 1913 mild uncomplicated cases of Scarlet Fever were discharged after five weeks detention in Hospital.* Previously the minimum period of residence in Hospital for Scarlet Fever was six weeks.

* This practice was commenced in 1912.

DIPHTHERIA.

Number of Cases	73
Number of Deaths	5
Case-mortality	6·8%

It will be noticed that only 73 cases of Diphtheria were admitted in 1913, as compared with 132 in 1912. Although Diphtheria showed this diminished prevalence many of the cases treated were of a very virulent type, which accounts for the high case-mortality.

This number includes 4 "contact" or "carrier" cases, *i.e.*, cases shewing no clinical symptoms of the disease, but in whom bacteriological examination of the throat shewed the presence of Diphtheria bacilli. There were therefore 69 cases of true Diphtheria among the 73 cases admitted.

(a) "Contact" or "Carrier" Cases (4):—

Age periods.

0-5	...	2 cases.
5-10	...	1 case.
10-15	...	0 ,,
15-20	...	1 ,,
Over 20	...	0 ,,

It will thus be seen that this precautionary detention in Hospital applied mainly to children. In only one case was a wage-earner detained in Hospital.

Every "carrier" or "contact" case was given a prophylactic dose of 2,000 units of Antitoxin.

(b) Clinical Cases. (69):—

Age.		Cases.		Deaths.		Case Mortality.
0-5	...	14	...	1	...	7·1%
5-10	...	33	...	3	...	9·09%
10-15	...	8	...	1	...	12·5%
15 and over	...	14	...	0	...	
		69		5		

Type of the Disease.—Two of the cases were of the laryngeal type, in the remainder (67) the disease primarily affected the fauces.

Approximate time of admission of Diphtheria cases—

On 1st day of illness		0 case.
,, 2nd ,,		10 cases.
,, 3rd ,,		14 ,,
,, 4th ,,		11 ,,
,, 5th ,,		11 ,,
Between 6th and 10th day	...	18 ,,
After 10th day of illness	...	12 ,,
Date of disease doubtful	...	3 ,,

It will be noticed that 30 out of 69 cases were admitted after the 6th day of illness.

Antitoxin.—In 21 cases small doses of Antitoxin had been administered before admission. In Hospital an average of 6,000 units was administered to the 69 patients (largest amount 28,000 units).

Cause of Death.	Cases.
Heart Failure	5
Paralysis.—	
Soft Palate	4
Eye	3
Laryngeal Obstruction.—	
Cases	2
Tracheotomy	1
Deaths	1

Tracheotomy was performed in one case, which died soon after operation from Heart Failure.

Duration of Stay (69 Diphtheria cases)—Average stay in Hospital, 38·1 days.

Several children were detained over six months in Hospital on account of "positive" throats, *i.e.*, persistence of diphtheria bacilli on bacteriological examination. Four of these cases were treated with Autogenous diphtheria vaccines with successful results.

Seven cases sent in as Diphtheria were found not to be suffering from that disease; of these 6 had simple Sore Throat, while 1 proved to be Scarlet Fever. In these 7 cases no Diphtheria bacilli were found on bacteriological examination.

CEREBRO-SPINAL MENINGITIS.

One case notified as epidemic Cerebro-Spinal Meningitis was admitted during the year. The cerebro-spinal fluid obtained by lumbar puncture was sterile. The case was found to be one of Pneumonia with meningeal symptoms.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM.

During 1913, seven cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were treated in the Isolation Hospital. The mother was admitted with the child in each instance, and the case treated in a cubicle. All these seven cases were specially virulent ones needing constant treatment.

Result.—Four of the babies were discharged with normal healthy eyes, but in the other three cases the sight of one eye was totally lost.

The average stay in hospital was twelve days.

THE LABORATORY REPORT.

The following is a summary of the work done at the Hospital Laboratory during 1913:—

I.—*Throat Swabs.* 1,822 swabs were examined for the presence of Diphtheria bacilli, as compared with 2,216 in 1912.

School Swabs:—	+ (Positive.)	– (Negative.)
January	0 ...	5
February	1 ...	20
March	0 ...	10
April	0 ...	29
May	0 ...	18
June	1 ...	41
July	0 ...	6
August	0 ...	4
September	1 ...	11
October	3 ...	70
November	2 ...	50
December	0 ...	14
Total ...	7	278

Eight cases were discovered in school "contacts," as compared with 4 infective cases in 1912.

Bacteriological Examination of Throat Swabs—Analysis.

1913.	HOSPITAL.					DEPARTMENT.							DOCTORS.							Grand M'thly Total.
	Diagnosis.		Discharge.		Total	Diagnosis.		Contacts.		Disinfecti'n		Total	Diagnosis.		Contacts.		Disinfecti'n		Total	
	+	−	+	−		+	−	+	−	+	−		+	−	+	−	+	−		
January ..	3	12	18	49	**82**	0	10	0	16	0	1	**27**	0	16	0	0	0	0	**16**	**125**
February ..	3	10	20	40	**73**	0	11	1	14	2	1	**29**	2	20	0	0	0	0	**22**	**124**
March ..	5	26	20	25	**76**	0	16	0	14	0	2	**32**	6	23	0	0	0	2	**31**	**139**
April ..	2	22	11	38	**73**	0	27	2	20	2	2	**53**	6	25	0	3	0	0	**34**	**160**
May ..	4	29	1	20	**54**	0	27	0	18	3	2	**50**	3	27	0	0	0	0	**30**	**134**
June ..	1	13	4	47	**65**	1	31	0	35	1	2	**70**	3	27	0	2	0	0	**32**	**167**
July ..	3	30	0	5	**38**	0	13	1	2	1	3	**20**	0	17	1	0	0	1	**19**	**77**
August ..	1	14	0	23	**38**	0	4	0	1	0	2	**7**	1	8	0	0	0	0	**9**	**54**
September ..	8	34	0	5	**47**	1	17	0	4	0	0	**22**	6	25	0	0	0	0	**31**	**100**
October	15	30	1	0	**46**	3	43	2	71	3	1	**123**	18	74	0	1	4	0	**97**	**266**
November ..	10	46	4	66	**126**	2	33	6	86	0	2	**129**	3	46	0	0	0	2	**51**	**306**
December ..	3	32	1	37	**73**	0	23	2	33	0	4	**62**	5	20	0	5	1	4	**35**	**170**
Yearly Totals	**58**	**298**	**80**	**355**	791	**7**	**255**	**14**	**314**	**12**	**22**	624	**53**	**328**	**1**	**11**	**5**	**9**	407	**1822**

II.—*Sputum Examination.* The number of sputum specimens examined in 1913 for the presence of tubercle bacilli was 1,433, and 382 of these gave positive results, while 1,051 were negative. The specimens were obtained from the following sources:—

(*a*) from General Practitioners	391
(*b*) from Dispensary	235
(*c*) from Sanatorium	807

Preparation of Media, etc.—The blood serum and other media were prepared in the Laboratory, the swab outfits were also prepared and sterilised.

Sputa which have given negative results with ordinary film preparations have all been further examined by the sedimentation method of Ellermann and Erlandsen. This method has proved of great value and is now always used in the routine examination of sputa. Eighteen specimens of sputum, which previously had given negative results by the ordinary film method, were found to be positive after the application of the above method.

Ordinary Method.		Ellermann Erlandsen.	
Positive.	Negative.	Positive.	Negative.
117	354	268	694

Other Work done in Laboratory.—Autogenous vaccines were made for four Diphtheria patients. Three specimens of urine were examined for tubercle bacilli—one was a positive, two negative; one urine was examined for B. coli. Specimens of spinal fluids were examined for meningococci.

SANATORIUM REPORT FOR 1913.

The Sanatorium staff is subject to the control of the Matron of the Isolation Hospital, and consists of one Sister-in-charge, one Assistant Nurse, two Probationer Nurses, together with Ward-maid.

The home staff consists of Cook and a Kitchen-maid. In addition one man is detailed for outside work.

(The nursing staff was subsequently increased when the new Pavilion was opened.)

The Sanatorium was opened in May, 1911.
During 1911, 47 patients were admitted.
During 1912, 139 patients were admitted.

Remaining in Sanatorium December 31st, 1912 ...	30	
Admitted during 1913	166	
		196
Number discharged 1913	154	
Number who have died in Hospital during 1913 ...	14	
		168
Remaining under treatment on December 31st, 1913 ...		28

Sex.—Of the 166 cases admitted 79 were females, 87 were males.

TABLE I.—AGE GROUPS OF PHTHISIS CASES.

Years.	Number of Patients.
0—10	20
10—15	23
15—20	20
20—25	22
25—30	26
30—40	32
40—50	17
50—60	6
Over 60	0
	166

TABLE II.—OCCUPATIONS.

School	39	Carter	1
Chiefly Domestic	27	Clerks	6
Labourers	9	Printer	1
Factory Workers	35	Shop Assistants	2
Dairyman	1	Tailoresses	2
Photographer	1	Shoemaker	1
Plumber	1	Engine Drivers	2

Wheelwright	1	Joiners	2
Bath Attendant	1	Soldier	1
Railway Workers	2	Errand Boys	3
Fitters	6	Painters	4
Iron Moulders	3	Blacksmiths	2
Domestic Servants	7	Dealer	1
Steelworker	1	Waitresses	2
Brassworker	1	Trunk Maker	1

In 81 of the 166 patients tubercle bacilli were found in the sputum, in 85 no bacilli were found after repeated examinations. Thus 49% of the cases were of an infective nature.

Clinical Results.—Classification of Patients.—Patients in all stages of Phthisis were included in the 166 admissions. The early and advanced cases were, as far as possible, kept apart, the advanced cases being located in the isolation wards.

There were 13 cases admitted with a wrong diagnosis; 10 were cases of Surgical Tuberculosis, leaving 143 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

The latter patients are classified in three groups according to the extent of lung diseased. (Classification agreed upon by International Tuberculosis Committee.)

Class I.—Cases of slight severity, limited to small areas of one lobe.

Class II.—Cases of slight severity more extensive than I.; limited to one lobe.

Class III.—Cases more advanced than II., and all those with considerable cavitation.

Class I.	62
Class II.	30
Class III.	51
Total ...	143

GROUP I.—SUMMARY.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.
62	50	9	3	0	0

Disease Arrested	80%
Much Improved	14·5%
Improved	4·8%

"Disease Arrested."—General health completely restored; lung disease arrested; no physical signs or only those compatible with healed lesions; sputum free from bacilli.

GROUP II.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.
30	5	19	6	0	0

Disease Arrested	16·6%
Much Improved	63·3%
Improved	20%

GROUP III.

No. of Cases.	Disease Arrested.	Much Improved.	Improved.	Stationary.	Worse.	Dead.
51	0	14	7	8	8	14

Much Improved	27·4%
Improved	13·7%
Stationary	15·6%
Worse	15·6%
Dead	27·4%

In Group III. are included cases of acute rapidly fatal Tuberculosis.

Many of the cases in Group III. were taken into the isolation wards to die—cases which could not be isolated properly at home, and were a source of danger to other members of their families.

Wrong Diagnosis (13 cases).—

Syphilis of Lung	1	Tumor of Lung	1
Anæmia	3	Heart Disease	1
Asthma	2	Bronchitis	5

Surgical Tuberculosis.—

Tuberculous Glands ...	3	Otitis Media (Tuberculous)	1
,, Kidney ...	1	Tuberculous Knee	1
Abdominal Tuberculosis ...	2	,, Epididymitis	1
Lupus	1		

Average stay in Hospital, 70·7 days.

Tuberculin was extensively used in the Sanatorium for cases in Groups I. and II. Several different brands of Tuberculin were used, including P.T.O., P.T., & B.E. Seventy-eight cases received Tuberculin. Injections as a rule were given twice weekly, beginning with a very minute dose, and gradually increasing—avoiding reactions as much as possible.

Several cases were treated with pneumosan injections.

Physical Treatment.—On admission each patient is placed at complete rest for a varied period according to the general condition—temperature, pulse-rate, etc. Thereafter the patient is gradually advanced through stages of exercise till he or she is able to do several hours' active work per day.

Stage I.—Rest.—R.
,, II.—Stage of regulated exercises.—R.E.
,, III.—Stage of regulated work.—E.

A coloured card is given to the patient according to the stage reached.

Eighty-five patients reached Stage III. of regulated work.

After History.—

Working and well	64
Working part time	6
Unable to work	20
Doing house-work only	13
Returned to school	26
Not fit for school	9
Died since discharge	12

Insured Cases.—During the year 1913, 79 cases were admitted to the Sanatorium through the Insurance Committee.

Of these 79 cases—

57 are well and working,
10 are unfit for work,
11 have died, and
1 has left the town.

The first insured patient was admitted on August 3rd, 1912.

Of the 27 cases admitted during 1912—

15 are well and working,
4 getting about, but unfit for active work,
8 have died.

The members of the Insurance Committee visited the Sanatorium on May 21st by the invitation of the Sanitary Committee.

TUBERCULOSIS DISPENSARY REPORT, 1913.

Rooms at the Ford Street Offices have been utilised as a Tuberculosis Dispensary since February, 1912. Tuberculosis Clinics are held three days a week—on Monday and Thursday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock, and on Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 6 o'clock.

Summary.

	1912.	1913.
Number of Clinics held	95	211
Total number of patients attending Clinics ...	328	597
Total number of attendances	2,150	5,678
Greatest number of attendances at any Clinic	46	69
Number of insured persons attending Clinic...	75	185
Number of attendances of insured patients...	520	2,307
Number of patients who received tuberculin treatment at the Dispensary	56	143

At the Wednesday Clinics patients are received for diagnosis and advised as to treatment. Suitable cases are picked out for Sanatorium treatment. All contacts from tuberculous households are referred by the Health Visitors to the Dispensary for examination.

All doubtful cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurring amongst school children are referred for diagnosis by the School Medical Officer from the School Clinics to the Tuberculosis Clinics. On all

those doubtful children Von Pirquet's cutaneous tuberculin test is applied. This diagnostic test is simple and harmless, and in most cases there is no objection on the part of the parents to having it performed. We have found this test of great value in the investigation of Tuberculosis in childhood.

During 1913 this test was performed on 168 children, as compared with 116 during 1912. 58 (29·2%) gave positive reactions, as compared with 52 (44·9%) during 1912. 110 (70·8%) gave negative reactions, as compared with 64 (55·1%) during 1912.

All these 168 cases were specially chosen badly nourished children with symptoms suggestive of chest trouble, yet only 29% gave positive reactions. Koch's tuberculin (Human O.T. pure) and pure Bovine tuberculin were both used in the application of the above tests.

The above results differ markedly from those of many other observers of this test in school children.

At the Evening Clinics on Mondays and Thursdays, patients are given tuberculin injections. The tuberculins used are P.T.O., P.T. and B.E. During 1913, 143 patients received these injections at the Dispensary. The dosage is increased very gradually and reactions are avoided as much as possible.

No medicines have been supplied at the Dispensary. As tuberculin can only be administered to picked early cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and is not suitable for the more advanced cases, it would greatly help the work of the Dispensary if additional special remedies were supplied.

Three hundred and sixteen home visits were made by the Dispensary Medical Officer in connection with Dispensary cases.

Hospital Provisioning, 1913.

1913.	Days in Hospital.	Average Persons per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Person per day.*
			£ s. d.	s. d.
1st Quarter	4597	51·08	194 1 1	0 10·13
2nd ,,	4616	50·73	189 17 1	0 9·85
3rd ,,	4113	44·71	177 14 10	0 10·37
4th ,,	5221	56·75	210 15 0	0 9·69
Totals 1913	18547	50·81	772 8 0	0 9·99
Totals for 1912	20642	56·39	756 3 10	0 8·8

*This includes cost of provisioning staff.

Sanatorium Provisioning, 1913.

1913.	Days in Sanatorium	Average Persons per day.	Cost of Provisioning.	Average Cost per Person per day.*
			£ s. d.	s. d.
1st Quarter	3423	38·03	172 17 10	1 0·12
2nd ,,	3992	43·87	188 14 2	0 11·35
3rd ,,	4277	46·49	201 9 11	0 11·31
4th ,,	4133	44·92	221 0 6	1 0·83
Totals 1913	15825	43·36	784 2 5	0 11·89
Totals for 1912	11530	31·5	606 15 1	1 0·7

* This includes cost of provisioning staff.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Details of the articles of food condemned and destroyed during 1913 will be found in Mr. Wilkinson's report. The numbers of the animals intended for food which were inspected and found to be infected with Tuberculosis were as follows:—Bullocks, 7; Heifers, 28; Cows, 200; Pigs, 62. In very few cases was it found necessary to condemn the carcases or portions of it for Tuberculosis, except in the case of pigs. These numbers show an increase on the number for 1912 of 31 cows; a decrease of 3 heifers and of 50 pigs, affected with this disease. The increase in the number of tuberculous cows may be attributed in some degree to the number slaughtered under the Tuberculosis Order, 1913. It should be mentioned that, in the case of the pigs, the majority of the carcases were in prime condition, while of the 28 heifers in which Tuberculosis was found (usually to a very limited degree) 26 were prime carcases. The carcases of all the 7 bullocks were in prime condition. In the case of the cows, however, only 36 of the 200 carcases were in first-class condition, but most of the others were of either "good" or "medium" class, except in the case of animals condemned under the Tuberculosis Order, when the carcase was often emaciated and unfit for food.

In a prime carcase of one pig condemned, the disease affected the spinal column and some of the ribs; in another case, also a prime carcase, the pig was affected with Tuberculosis in all the "offals," in the vertebral column, and in the lumbar and renal glands.

Prosecution.—A butcher was prosecuted for exposing for sale 12½lbs. of meat unfit for human food and for having 66lbs. of meat in his possession and, in conjunction with his assistant, for obstructing the Meat Inspector in the execution of his duty in seizing the meat. Included in the 66lbs. of meat found in a yard at the back of the shop in which the 12½lbs. of beef was exposed, was a tongue in process of pickling. The meat in the shop was "soft, flabby, livid and moist," while that found in the yard shewed signs of commencing putrefaction. The butcher was fined £4 and costs for exposing unsound meat for sale, and £1 and costs for obstruction, his assistant being fined also £1 and costs for the same offence.

FOOD-PREPARING PREMISES.

There are 36 pork butchers' premises within the Borough, and in 27 of these food is prepared for sale. Special attention has been given to them during 1913, particularly by Inspector Hanson.

During the past year cards showing plans of premises have been prepared; these show the arrangements for the carrying on of the work. The reverse side of card records details of utensils used in the course of the business, etc.

Alterations have in many cases been made in the arrangement of premises to make them more suitable for the trade carried on. Some of these places have been specially built and fitted for the purpose for which they are used, and are in every way suitable for the trade. Their owners have shown themselves wishful to produce clean wholesome food under conditions which will prevent as far as possible any danger from food poisoning.

Other owners or occupiers are not so careful as to the cleanliness or suitability of their premises, and it is with these that our chief difficulty lies.

In many places earthenware or enamel utensils have taken the place of wood tubs for pickling purposes; the former are more easily cleansed and not so liable to contamination.

Our greatest difficulty has been with regard to gut-scraping; many of the occupiers cannot see any danger in this work being carried on in connection with food-preparation premises, and, as a consequence, there is an ever-present danger of poisoning from the fæcal matter contained in these "skins"; over this we have no control. The above-mentioned practice should be prohibited, and salted "skins" only should be permitted.

Your Inspector has made 249 visits during the year, and 34 notices have been given for the remedying of defects; 32 of these have been attended to, and the remaining two are receiving attention.

It is satisfactory to record that no case of food poisoning occurred in the Borough during the year—at least, none was reported to your Medical Officer of Health.

THE HOUSING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.

The Special Sub-Committee of the Sanitary Committee of the Corporation, which deals with the housing problem, devoted special attention to certain districts during the year. The houses specially selected for this Sub-Committee's visit were chiefly houses situated in courts and with no through ventilation Many of these latter houses were in good condition, and occupied by elderly and cleanly people. In other cases there were certain houses which certainly seemed to require measures of more or less drastic nature.

The number of inspections made by the Committee during the year was 309 and concerned the following Wards:—

Bridge Ward	78	Inspections.
Castle Ward	143	,,
King's Mead Ward ...	34	,,
Litchurch Ward... ...	42	,,
Pear Tree Ward ...	12	,,

In addition to the above the Medical Officer of Health made 678 inspections of houses in the following Wards:—

Abbey Ward	6	Inspections.
Babington Ward ...	6	,,
Becket Ward	18	,,
Bridge Ward	138	,,
Castle Ward	168	,,
King's Mead Ward ...	263	,,
Litchurch Ward... ...	52	,,
Markeaton Ward ...	3	,,
Pear Tree Ward... ...	24	,,

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Total Number of Inspections during year.	Number of Dwelling Houses Inspected.	Number unfit for Habitation.	Number of Letters sent asking for defects to be remedied	Number of Houses concerned	Number remedied.	Number of Representations made.	Number remedied (without C.O. being served)	Number demolished without further action.	Number of Closing Orders made.	Number remedied without further action.	Number demolished after Closing Order but without Demolition Order.	Number now used for another purpose.	Number of D.O's served.	Number demolished during year.
987	400		8	34	3	46	—	3	36	6	2	[illegible]	18	13

DETAILS OF HOUSES DEALT WITH BY THE SANITARY COMMITTEE DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Defects found.	Action taken.
Burton Rd., Ct. 1, H. 7	N.T.V. Obstructive dwelling	Scheduled for demolition.
Goodwin St., Ct. 4, H. 1	N.T.V. Old and dilapidated	do.
2	do.	do.
3	do.	do.
4	do.	do.
Morledge, No. 29	Old and dilapidated condition	Closing Order served.
31	do.	do.
33	do.	do.
35	do.	do.
Morledge, Ct. 4, H. 5	Old and dilapidated, damp, ventilation inadequate	do.
6	do.	do.
Morledge, Ct. 5, H. 1	N.T.V. Old, dilapidated, obstructive	do.
2	do. Roof defective	do.
Albion St., C. 2, H. 3	N.T.V. Obstructive	Demolished.
Queen St., Dolphin Yd., No. 1	Do. Defective lighting, &c.	Closing Order served.
Bridge Gate, Wide Yd., No. 10	Do. Defective lighting, &c.	do.
21	Do. Structure defective, lighting deficient	do.
Wellington St., Ct. 2, H. 1	Structure dilapidated, foundations sunk, ventilation defective	do.
2	do.	do.
3	do.	do.
4	do.	do.
William St., Back of 24	N.T.V., damp, defective flooring, &c.	do.
Nuns St., Back 28, No. 1	Do. Old, damp	do.
2	Do. do.	do.

Situation of Premises.	Nature of Defects found.	Action taken.
Nuns Street, No. 77	Dilapidated condition	Demolished without Closing Orders being made
79	do.	do.
81	do.	do.
Castle Place, No. 35	N.T.V. damp	Closing Order served.
36	Do. do.	do.
38	Do. defective brickwork	do.
Carrington St. (Whiteman's Yard) No. 6	Dilapidated condition, damp	do.
7	do.	do.
8	do.	do.
9	do.	do.
10	do.	do.
11	do.	do.
12	do.	do.
Hill St. (Upper) No. 1	Defective and dilapidated structure, ventilation defective	do.
3	do.	do.
4	do.	do.
Bridge Gate, Ct. 5, H.3	Back to back, old, dilapidated	Representation made
4	Do. damp	do.
5	do. damp, dilapidated	do.
6	Do. damp, old	do.
7	Do. damp, defective brickwork	do.
8	Do. damp, do.	do.
9	Do. damp, do.	do.

RESULTS OF WORK UNDER THE HOUSING ACTS, ACTION IN WHICH WAS COMMENCED IN 1912.

Situation of Premises,	Nature of Defects found.	Action taken.
Willow Row, Ct. 7, H.2	Back to back, unsatisfactory structure and surroundings	Demolished
3	do.	do.
4	do.	do.
5	do.	do.
6	do.	do.
7	do.	do.
8	do.	do.
Willow Row, Ct. 4, H 1	Obstructive dwelling	do.
2	do.	do.
Bridge St., Ct. 7, H. 3	No through ventitilation	do.
4	do.	Angular ventilation made
5	do.	do.
x	do.	Demolished
6	do.	Angular ventilation made
7	do.	do.
Bridge St., Ct. 6, H. 4	do.	Demolished
5	Unsafe	do.

HOUSES DEALT WITH ON REQUEST FROM M.O.H., WITHOUT NOTICES BEING SERVED, DURING THE YEAR 1913.

Situation of Property.	Defects.	Result.
St. Helen's Street, back 53	N.T.V.	Through ventilation made.
Abbey St., Dairy House Yard, 1	N.T.V.	Through ventilation made.
Do. do. 2	N.T.V.	Through ventilation made.

Empty Houses in June in the various Wards in each of the past Six Years.

Ward.	Number of Houses. 1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Abbey	128	120	152	120	136	89
Arboretum ...	35	39	54	68	52	20
Babington ...	85	92	134	120	113	93
Becket	84	77	97	93	83	58
Bridge	59	53	54	42	49	50
Castle	117	109	107	135	129	114
Dale	95	85	72	65	57	25
Derwent	29	27	30	20	16	22
Friar Gate	65	62	50	61	38	34
King's Mead ...	167	161	122	123	147	136
Litchurch	47	45	72	58	54	41
Markeaton	94	96	51	75	57	51
Normanton	30	27	41	37	32	11
Osmaston	35	32	49	52	46	19
Pear Tree	48	63	44	55	43	13
Rowditch	69	63	55	45	56	26
	1,187	1,151	1,184	1,169	1,108	802

Houses Erected in Derby.—I am indebted to Mr. John Ward, Borough Surveyor, for the following figures:—

Year ending December 31st.	Houses erected.
1902 ...	728
1903 ...	363
1904 ...	280
1905 ...	293
1906 ...	249
1907 ...	226
Year ending June 30th.	
1907-8 ...	280
1908-9 ...	230
1909-10 ...	230
1910-11 ...	220
1911-12 ...	102
1912-13 ...	132

CENSUS, 1911.

CLASSIFICATION OF BUILDINGS.

——	1901.	1911.											
			Buildings used as Dwellings.							Vessels, Sheds, Vagrants, &c.	Separate Flats. (included in Col. 5).	Buildings not used as Dwellings.	
	Total.	Total (Cols. 4—11).	Ordinary Dwelling Houses.	Blocks of Flats.	Shops.	Hotels, Inns, and Public Houses.	Offices, Warehouses, Work-Shops, Factories.	Institutions.	Others.			Kind of Building.	No.
Cols. 1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.
DERBY C.B.												Places of Worship	98
Number Inhabited	24,851	27,405	25,262	5	1,697	291	31	97	22	..	7	Govt. and Municipal Buildings ..	33
Separate Occupiers	25,077	27,720	25,555	7	1,700	291	32	97	23	15	7	Shops ..	783
Population ..	114,848	123,410	110,911	25	7,115	1,481	132	3,685	94	67	25	Offices ..	103
Uninhabited ..	1,774	1,406	1,295	1	96	4	5	4	1	..	34	Warehouses, Work-shops, Factories ..	423
Being Built ..	228	70	68	—	1	—	1	..	..	..	..	Theatres and other places of amusement	7

TENEMENTS IN OCCUPATION OF PRIVATE FAMILIES.

DERBY, C.B.—CENSUS 1911.

	1901.	1911.
Total Population.	114,848	123,410
„ Families or Separate Occupiers, "Private" or Other	25,077	27,720
Population in "Private Families" ..	—	119,262
Number of Private Families	—	27,614

Tenements with more than two occupants per room:—
Number, 265. Population, all ages 2,265
„ under 10 years of age 890
Percentage of Population in "Private Families" living more than two in a room 1·9

No. of Rooms per Tenement.	No. of Children under 10 years of age.	Number of Persons in Private Families (or Tenements). 1	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15 and upwards.	Total Number of Private Families (or Tenements).	Population.
		Number of Private Families (or Tenements).																
1	0	57	31	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	90	125
	1	—	2	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	23
	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8
	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		57	**33**	**7**	**3**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**100**	**156**
2	0	211	212	33	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	463	764
	1	—	3	58	10	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	245
	2	—	—	3	49	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	247
	3	—	—	—	1	22	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	126
	4	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	36
	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		211	**215**	**94**	**65**	**36**	**8**	**1**	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	**630**	**1,418**
3	0	91	177	87	41	17	9	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	424	1,025
	1	—	2	77	28	21	7	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	137	510
	2	—	—	2	60	21	16	9	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	117	585
	3	—	—	—	1	50	9	12	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	75	416
	4	—	—	—	—	—	19	14	7	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	43	297
	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	10	76
	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	24
	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		91	**179**	**166**	**130**	**109**	**60**	**43**	**23**	**5**	**2**	**1**	—	—	—	—		

No. of Rooms per Tenement.	No. of Persons per Tenement.	Number of Children under 10 years of age in Private Families (or Tenements).																
		0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.						
		Number of Private Families (or Tenements).																
4	0	192	924	534	308	134	53	23	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,173	6,064
	1	—	13	448	230	130	54	40	11	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	931	3,678
	2	—	—	11	361	143	87	54	23	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	687	3,351
	3	—	—	—	5	187	103	60	41	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	406	2,416
	4	—	—	—	—	4	109	49	28	16	9	2	—	—	—	—	217	1,497
	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	16	7	3	4	—	—	—	—	47	384
	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	3	1	—	—	—	—	9	82
	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
		192	**937**	**993**	**904**	**598**	**406**	**244**	**125**	**40**	**24**	**7**	—	—	—	—	**4,470**	**17,472**
Total.																		
1—4	—	551	1,364	1,260	1,102	743	474	288	148	45	26	8	—	—	—	—	6,009	21,979
5	—	140	1,131	1,576	1,540	1,252	885	562	357	145	80	39	12	2	1	—	7,722	34,368
6	—	155	1,469	2,194	2,299	1,597	1,106	738	380	224	131	44	17	8	3	—	10,365	45,858
7	—	23	244	369	385	349	200	142	87	63	32	16	9	2	—	—	1,921	8,990
8	—	10	83	162	139	146	98	53	39	17	18	3	2	1	2	..	773	3,650
9	—	2	32	59	83	65	62	31	15	12	5	2	2	1	—	—	371	1,826
10 and upwards	—	1	21	41	90	73	81	60	32	30	10	8	1	2	3	—	453	2,591
Totals	—	**882**	**4,344**	**5,661**	**5,638**	**4,225**	**2,906**	**1,874**	**1,058**	**536**	**302**	**120**	**43**	**16**	**9**	—	**27,614**	**119,262**

Tenements of Five Rooms and upwards with more than Two Persons per Room.

No. of Rooms per Tenement.	No. of Persons per Tenement.	Number of Children under 10 years of age in Private Families (or Tenements).											Total Number of Private Families (or Tenements).	Population.	
		0.	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.		All ages.	Under 10.
		Number of Private Families (or Tenements).													
5	11	—	3	5	10	13	7	—	1	—	—	—	39	429	137
	12	—	2	1	1	2	2	3	—	1	—	—	12	144	51
	13	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	26	10
	14	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	14	3
6	13	—	1	—	3	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	8	104	33
	14	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	3	42	17

WATER SUPPLY.

Private Supplies.—Careful attention was paid to the private supplies from wells situated in certain parts of the town, and water samples were taken for analysis from six of these wells and carefully examined. In the case of two wells the water was found to be polluted. These wells were closed and town's water provided for the houses.

Public Supplies.—The water supply from the Derwent Valley Water Board was commenced on September 10th, 1912, and admitted to the supply reservoirs at Little Eaton, and thus mixed with the original supply. During the year 1,232,264,000 gallons of water were supplied to the Borough through the public service; of this amount 432,024,000 gallons consisted of Derby water, and the rest (800,240,000 gallons) of Derwent Valley Water.

The following analyses made by Mr. Otto Hehner, the Borough Analyst, dated 5th May, 1913, give a good idea of the character of the water supplies:—

(*a*) Derwent Valley Water itself, which is, as might be expected, a very soft water.

(*b*) The original Derby water supply derived from the filter tunnels situated in the valley near the river Derwent in the Little Eaton district—a hard water.

(*c*) A mixed supply, *i.e.*, of the Derwent Valley water (*a*) and the original Derby supply (*b*).

Freeman's filter is a small filter which deals with the supply of the house of the resident foreman at the Little Eaton works.

" The samples examined represent the constituents of the Derby water supply separately, namely, the Derwent Valley and the tunnel water, and their mixture as supplied to the town by the low and high services. A separate bacterioscopic examination only was made, as usual, of the water from Freeman's filter bed.

"The composition of the samples in parts per 100,000:—

	Derwent Valley.	Tunnels.	Low Service.	High Service.
	Unfiltered.		Filtered.	
Chlorine	0·90	1·85	1·25	1·30
Sulphuric Acid (SO_3) ...	1·60	7·16	3·24	2·88
Nitric Acid (N_2O_5) ...	0·16	0·84	0·29	0·27
Free Ammonia	0·0009	0·0008	None	None
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0·0094	0·0025	0·0031	0·0037
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80° F. in 15 mins.	0·117	0·012	0·057	0·067
Do. in 4 hours	0·227	0·028	0·126	0·135
Total solids dried at 212° F.	6·96	41·44	18·40	17·20
Loss on Ignition	1·52	3·46	2·80	2·72
Appearance of solids on heating	Charred	No char	Slight	Slight.
Phosphoric Acid			None.	
Hardness—Permanent ...	3·6	10·5	5·2	5·0
,, Temporary ...	0·3	19·2	8·8	7·6
,, Total	3·9	29·7	14·0	12·6
Colour	Brown	Faint Blue	Deep Yellow	Deep Yellow

BACTERIOSCOPIC EXAMINATION.

Total number of organisms per cubic centimetre growing on gelatine ...	97	990	61	121
Do. at blood-heat on agar ...	6	19	5	7

"B. Coli not detectable in any of the samples in 36 cubic centimetres.

"**Freeman's Filter-bed.**

Total number of organisms	...		535
Growing on agar ...	...	...	7

"B. Coli not detectable in 36 cubic centimetres.

"The condition of all the samples is unexceptionally good. The Derwent Valley water is exceedingly soft, quite free from lead as delivered and bacteriologically clean. The tunnel water, as usual, is hard and organically pure. It contains in its unfiltered state a considerable number of organisms of the ordinary water-bacterium type, but is quite free from sewage pollution. The service waters are both as near as can be alike. They are well filtered, and though the colour of the Derwent Valley water is very perceptible, the amount of organic matter is not high. They are quite clean and good, and well suited for drinking and all domestic uses.

"The number of organisms in the sample from Freeman's bed is considerably higher than that present in the town service, but there is nothing of an objectionable character.

(Signed) "Otto Hehner."

Plumbo-solvency.—The question of the dangers of Lead Poisoning from the new supply either used alone or mixed with the original hard water (Derby supply) received much attention during the year. Samples of the water were sent to Mr. Otto Hehner on several occasions. The Borough Surveyor arranged in the basement of the Municipal Buildings in Babington Lane a lead pipe line consisting of two sets of joint lines, one-half of which was composed of old lead tubing 80 feet long, and the other half of perfectly new tubing, also 80 feet long, for experimental purposes.

In a communication to the Borough Surveyor, dated December 31st, 1912, Mr. Hehner states "With the samples of Derwent Valley water which you last sent me, I have made a series of experiments and found, as before, that the water dissolves lead to a serious extent."

Again, on a report dated 1st February, 1913, Mr. Hehner states "We found that the old Derby supply, low service, which

was possibly not quite unmingled with a little Derwent Valley water, did not attack lead, old or new, in 24 hours."

"The Derwent Valley water, high service, was practically unaffected by the old lead pipe, only 0·11 parts per million being found after 24 hours. This result is quite satisfactory, and plumbism in old houses need not be apprehended. In the case of the new pipe, however, the effect of the Derwent Valley water is most marked. In the first experiment we found after 24 hours contact with the new pipe 2 parts of lead per million. In new houses the supply will therefore become contaminated by prolonged contact."

Mr. Otto Hehner made some experiments by adding minute quantities of calcium phosphate which, in the Laboratory, he found to prevent the solvent action upon lead, but the results were not very encouraging and Mr. Hehner said: "Calcium phosphate does not appear to be as effective as I believed it to be from my former experiments. Sodium phosphate is somewhat more efficient."

The Borough Surveyor then wrote to ask Mr. Hehner whether he considered that the water after standing for 6 and 12 hours would have any injurious effect, as the Waterworks Committee thought that 24 hours was a very long time for water to stand, as in the ordinary way the water would not stand more than—say from 6 to 12 hours. Mr. Hehner replied: "From my experiments it is evident that the attack of the Derwent Valley water on new lead piping is sufficiently marked after 6 hours to affect the water. Until we have found a protecting agent it will be necessary to run all water that has been standing in the lead pipes to waste."

Experiments were then made on the suggestion of the Medical Officer of Health with lead pipe which had been well washed with tin internally, as his experience in a manufacturing town in Lancashire supplied with water of a similar character to the Derwent Valley water (peaty moorland water) which had caused serious cases of lead poisoning in new houses, showed that good tin-washed pipes (provided that the plumbing was efficiently carried out) effectively prevented plumbism in that town.

Mr. Hehner reports as follows: "The sample of water from the high service, which had been in contact for 24 hours with a new tin-washed pipe was practically free from dissolved metal, the total amount, whether tin or lead I cannot say, being only 0·03 parts per million. This is quite insignificant, and you make take it that the tinnning is effective. The two samples which had been for 24 hours in contact with a new lead pipe (*i.e.*, not tin washed) are not alike, one of them labelled first bottle contains no less than 2 parts of lead per million, while the second bottle shows only 0·78. It is clear that the water attacks lead seriously."

It was therefore decided to require all new lead pipes for water supplies to new houses and others requiring new pipes to be tin washed.

Deposits from the Town Supply.—Complaints were received from time to time about the brownish discolouration of the water and deposits in the same. Two samples of water were sent to Mr. Hehner, who reported as follows:—

"The two samples of water which you sent to me in consequence of complaints about deposits forming from the town water have been carefully examined. Both contained a few dark, heavy particles, which, I presume, are similar to those forming the deposit in the pipes. I find them to consist of minute crystaline congregations of mineral matter, incrusted with peaty substance. The mineral matter is mainly silicious, and cannot, therefore, have been deposited after the water had become properly filtered and deprived of all suspended substance. The particles would seem to have come from the filter beds or from the reservoir subsequent to filtration. I need not say that they are quite harmless; they indicate a slight defect in filtration or storage.

The composition of the two samples, which were both taken from the High Service Reservoir on different days, was found to be as under:—

	November 7th.	November 10th.
Chloride	1·40	1·15
Sulphuric Acid (SO_3)	2·84	2·28
Nitric Acid (N_2O_5)	0·24	0·22
Phosphoric Acid	None	None
Free Ammonia	None	None
Albuminoid Ammonia	0·0036	0·0043
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 80° F. in 15 mins....	0·117	0·145
Do. in 4 hours	0·213	0·260
Total solids dried at 212° F. ...	17·04	13·12
Loss on Ignition	2·24	2·16
Appearance of solids on heating	Charred	Charred
Hardness—Permanent	5·1	4·8
,, Temporary	7·3	3·2
,, Total	12·4	8·0

Both samples were markedly yellow, from peaty matter in solution. The sample of Nov. 10th contains rather more organic matter than that of Nov. 7th. Apart from this they are in good condition."

MILK SUPPLY OF DERBY.

An enquiry was made during the year with a view of ascertaining the amount of milk consumed in the Borough. The results of the enquiry were that the average daily consumption of milk in the Borough was approximately 6,436 gallons. This is equivalent to ·41 of a pint per head per day of the population.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS.

Special Drainage Committee:—

Alderman Robotham (Chairman).
,, Laurie.
,, Newbold.
,, Sir Thomas Roe. M.P.
Councillor Antliff.
,, Druitt.
,, Hill.
,, Russell, L.
,, Surtees.
,, Walker.
,, Young.

The Sewage Works at Spondon were under the constant supervision not only of the Resident Foremen, but also of the Borough Surveyor and staff, and of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff. The number of samples examined in the Chemical Laboratory at the Works by Mr. S. F. Hurlstone was 2,873, as compared with 2,933 in the previous year. The following is a summary of the samples examined chemically during the year 1913:—

Raw Sewage	46
General Septic Tank Effluent	234
Individual Septic Tank Effluents	1,176
General Filter Effluent	237
Individual Filter Effluents	937
General Filter Effluents, after passing through humus tanks	237
Drinking Water	6
Total ...	2,873

The percentage purification of the sewage in the septic tanks by the filters and in the humus tanks respectively was as follows:—

Septic Tanks ...	34·76%
Filters	47·98%
Humus Tanks ...	3·68%
Total ...	86·42%

TABLE XI.—Showing the means of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Derbyshire Royal Infirmary for the 12 months ended 31st December, 1913.

1913.	Thermometers.				Rainfall in inches.		Greatest fall in 24 hours.		No. of Rainy days, 1913.
	Dry Bulb.	Wet Bulb.	Shade Temperature. Maximum.	Shade Temperature. Minimum.	Infirmary Grounds 1913.	1912.	Amount in inches.	Date.	
January ...	38·3	38·1	43·2	33·7	3·76	3·91	·99	11th.	23
February...	38·5	37·3	46·3	33·3	·89	1·51	·38	9th.	15
March ..	42·9	40·5	49·6	36·4	3·60	2·43	·52	14th.	25
April ...	47·1	44·5	53·5	39·7	3·08	·23	·62	28th.	20
May ...	54·7	50·5	62·0	45·5	1·80	2·50	·71	3rd.	16
June ...	59·8	55·2	67·1	48·9	1·08	5·12	·64	9th.	11
July ...	58·2	54·7	65·8	52·1	·82	3·12	·65	6th.	8
August ...	60·0	56·7	68·3	51·6	2·07	5·75	·80	22nd.	13
September	57·2	55·6	64·9	51·2	1·46	·97	·42	19th.	15
October ...	50·0	48·5	57·3	45·8	2·67	2·86	·75	5th.	13
November	45·5	44·0	51·7	39·4	2·38	2·10	·48	11th.	23
December	40·5	39·0	45·1	36·6	1·02	3·29	·41	4th.	14

The "driest" month was July, which had only eight wet days, as compared with 17 wet days in July, 1912. There were 196 wet days in 1913, with a total rainfall of 24·63 inches, as compared with 224 days and 33·8 inches in 1912.

The highest mean shade temperatures were registered during the month of July. The greatest variation between the maximum and minimum temperature was observed during the months of June and August. January was the coldest month, and most rain fell during the months of January and March. The greatest number of rainy

days was observed in March, January and November. The heaviest amount of rainfall in twenty-four hours was on the 11th January, when 0·99 inch fell. The nearest approach to this was on 22nd August, when 0·80 inch fell.

SUMMARY OF VISITS PAID BY HEALTH VISITORS.

Visits *re* Births		1,755
Re-visits *re* Births		2,333
Visits *re* Still-births		55
,,	Deaths of Infants under 1 year	161
,,	Tuberculosis	1,348
,,	Disinfections	23
,,	Whooping Cough (Deaths)	5
,,	Measles (Deaths)	197
,,	Diarrhœa (Deaths)	27
,,	Cases of Puerperal Fever	9
,,	Midwives	125
,,	Measles	56
,,	Whooping Cough	3
,,	Mumps	87
,,	Chicken Pox	3
,,	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	187
,,	Special Visits	56
,,	Enquiries	18
,,	Outworkers	729
,,	Workrooms	325
,,	Lying-in Women	5
Unsuccessful Visits (out, removals, etc.)		820
Eleven Enteric Fever cases removed to Derby Infirmary.		
Mothers' Welcome held 84 afternoons.		
Assisted at Tuberculosis Clinics		205

INSPECTIONS OF WORKROOMS.

A good feature of the workrooms of Derby where women are employed is the fact that none of them are underground. The rooms are well-lighted and satisfactorily ventilated. Of the 258 workrooms on the register where women are employed, 18 were notified during 1913. All have been inspected and the following nuisances were found :—

Rooms require cleansing	14
Roof defective, allowing rain to enter workroom	1
Dampness	3
Shut windows	3
Insufficiently ventilated	2
Window fixed	1
No heating apparatus for women	1
Fumes from gas iron not removed...	1
Iron heating stove without hood	12
Fumes from coke stove	1
W.c. pan requires cleansing	8
Insufficient sanitary accommodation	1
Sanitary convenience requires repairing, etc.	1
Walls of sanitary arrangements require cleansing	2
No water supply to women's convenience	1
Door requires fixing to convenience	1
No convenience in connection with workrooms	1
Rain-water pipe defective	1
No dust bin to premises	5
Cellar steps need repairing	1
Total ...	61

INSPECTION OF OUT-WORKERS OR HOME-WORKERS.

"Pursuant to Section 107 Factory and Workshop Act, 129 lists of out-workers have been received from the various firms in Derby. Of the out-workers 628 were engaged in net-mending, 557 in altering, making or finishing wearing apparel, 14 making paper-bags, and 10 making surgical bandages. Sixteen lists have been received from other Councils of out-workers, employed by firms in their district, who reside in Derby, and 43 lists have been forwarded to Councils in whose districts out-workers employed by Derby firms, reside. The homes of the out-workers continue to show a fair standard of cleanliness, though some require frequent visits. This is often the case where the work done constitutes the whole or principal means of the livelihood of the family, and frequently the most difficult to deal with. During 1913, 78 verbal notices and 36 official notices were served with regard to unwholesome premises."

INSPECTIONS OF MIDWIVES.

Sixty-one midwives notified their intention to practice during 1913, as compared with 75 in 1912. The number of trained certified women notifying however is increasing. A certain number of these are working for a short time in connection with the Derbyshire Royal Nursing Institution before removing to other districts. The qualifications of the 61 midwives was as follows:—

Certified by Central Midwives Board	37
,, London Obstetrical Society ...	2
,, City of London Lying-in Hospital	1
,, Rotunda Hospital, Dublin	1
In bona-fide practice prior to 1902	20

125 visits were paid to midwives practising outside public institutions. The number of visits paid during the year varies between two or three to the more competent women to seven or eight (or more) to the more careless and neglectful ones. It is satisfactory to record that the number of these latter is diminishing. Most of the bona-fide women are anxious to improve themselves, and attend any lectures, etc., connected with their work, as far as they are able. About 75% of the births in Derby are attended by midwives. During the year, in accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board, 274 reports were sent to the Medical Officer of Health, stating that a midwife had to send for medical aid. The reasons for sending were as follows:—

	Baby.	Mother.
Feebleness or prematurity of infant ...	47	—
Delayed labour	—	13
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	61	—
Malformations	15	—
High temperature	—	5
Post-partum hæmorrhage	—	7
Accidental hæmorrhage	—	2
Ante-partum hæmorrhage	—	1
Lacerated perineum	—	9
Adherent placenta	—	8
Brow presentation	—	2
Occipito-posterior presentation	—	5

	Baby.	Mother.
Breech presentation	—	4
Mal-presentation	—	2
Transverse presentation	—	7
Face presentation	—	1
Arm presentation	—	1
Fainting attacks	—	9
Cyanosed condition of child	3	—
Twins (both dead)	1	—
Inflamed breast	—	1
Diarrhœa	1	—
Circumcision	1	—
Convulsions	4	—
Spina Bifida	1	—
Vomited blood	1	—
Albumen in urine	—	1
Ruptured perineum	—	4
Complication at confinement	—	2
Pneumonia	—	1
Still-born (born before arrival of doctor)	—	1
Uterine Inertia	—	5
Obstruction	—	8
Twin labour	—	1
Prolonged second stage	—	16
Miscarriage	—	7
Abortion	—	3
Swelling over pelvis	—	1
Mucus in throat	—	1
Contracted pelvis	—	3
Fits during labour	—	1
Weakness	—	1
Rise of temperature	—	5
Trouble with breasts	—	1
Not definitely stated	1	1

Nineteen midwives were interviewed at the Health Office for various infringements of the rules. Letters were forwarded to the Central Midwives Board notifying 7 changes of midwives' addresses. Eight letters were sent to midwives *re* notifying wrong addresses.

One letter was sent for not notifying birth within 36 hours. One letter was sent because the midwife had discouraged breast feeding, cautioning her as to the advice she gives in future.

One midwife who had countermanded an instruction of a Health Visitor to take an infant suffering from Ophthalmia Neonatorum to the Children's Hospital was severely reprimanded by the Chairman of the Sanitary Committee. Fortunately, no permanent injury to the child's eyesight resulted.

STILL-BIRTHS.

Ninety-eight still-births were notified during 1913. Seventy-five of these attended by midwives were visited and enquiries made. In some cases where the still-birth was a breech presentation, one is at times tempted to think that, with better management, a life might have been saved.

MOTHERS' AND BABIES' WELCOMES.

The number of attendances at the Mothers' and Babies' Welcomes continues to increase. The mothers are invited when the first visit of the Health Visitor is paid, and many accept the invitation who live a considerable distance from the Centre. The improvement in the cleanliness of both mother and baby after one or two visits is at times most noticeable. We are greatly indebted to Miss Longdon for her kindness in using her influence in providing the use of the rooms at the Friends' Meeting House, St. Helen's Street. The latter are conveniently situated, have good arrangements for making tea, and are always nicely heated in cold weather.

New Welcome at Messrs. Ley's Works.—Through the kindness of Sir Francis and Lady Ley, and the courtesy of Mr. Wood, the use of a large mess-room with splendid accommodation was made available on Tuesday afternoons each week for use by the mothers and babies and health visitors. This Centre became very popular with mothers in the district, and the average attendance soon exceeded that at the St. Helen's Street Centre. The Borough Health Visitors received great assistance in connection with this Centre from Messrs. Ley's nurses. The first meeting was held on April 8th and more than 20 mothers attended with their babies. Later in

the year these numbers were increased, and on October 14th, 68 mothers and 51 babies attended. The Annual Christmas Party and Entertainment was held in the above room for the mothers who attended both Centres.

Dried Milk.—In connection with these Welcomes a supply of died milk is kept at the Health Office, and retailed at cost price to mothers for suitable cases. This is of especial value during the summer months.

	St. Helen's Street.	Ley's
Number of Welcomes held during 1913	48 ...	36
Number of babies brought to Welcomes during 1913	202 ...	212
Number of attendances at Welcomes during 1913	1,012 ...	922
Average number of babies weighed	21 ...	26
Highest number of attendances by one baby ...	30 ...	22
Average attendance of each baby...	5 ...	4

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following are the tables of action taken and work done, which are required to be forwarded to the Secretary of State.

1.—INSPECTIONS.

Including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of			
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Verbal Notices.	Prosecutions.
Factories (including Factory Laundries)	491	63	18	0
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries)	1534	122	116	0
Work Places (other than out-workers' premises)	0	0	0	0
Total	2025	185	134	0

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Particulars.	Number of Defects			Number of Prosecutions.
	Found	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
Nuisances under the P.H. Acts—				
Want of Cleanliness ..	96	99	0	0
Want of Ventilation ..	10	8	0	0
Overcrowding	1	1	0	0
Want of Drainage of floors	1	0	0	0
Other Nuisances	42	37	0	0
Sanitary Accommodation—				
Insufficient	18	13	0	0
Unsuitable or Defective ..	121	92	0	0
Not separate for sexes ..	6	3	0	0
Offences under the F. & W. Act—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (S. 101)	0	0	0	0
Breach of Special Sanitary requirements for Bakehouses (SS. 97 to 100)	76	77	0	0
Other Offences	11	1	0	0
Total	382	331	0	0

3.—HOME WORK.

	Nature of Work.				
	Making Wearing Apparel.	Making Lace and Net.	Surgical Bandage Making.	Paper Bags, Boxes, etc.	Total.
Twice a year—					
Lists	102	8	2	2	114
Contractor's Outworkers ..	10	12	0	0	22
Workmen	498	602	10	2	1112
Once a year— ..					
Lists	11	2	0	2	15
Contractor's Outworkers ..	2	0	0	0	2
Workmen	47	14	0	12	73
Addresses of Out-workers—					
Received from other Councils	4	34	0	0	38
Forwarded to other Councils	7	36	0	0	43
Outwork in Unwholesome Premises—					
Instances	23	55	0	0	78
Notices Served	10	26	0	0	36
Inspection of Premises ..	—	—	—	—	—
Notices served to remedy Defects	0	0	0	0	—
Outwork in Infected Premises	1	3	0	0	4

4.—REGISTERED WORKSHOPS.

Total number of workshops on Register 464	A District	160
	B ,,	102
	C ,,	95
	Bakehouse and Offensive Trades	*113

* Not including empty Bakehouses.

5.—OTHER MATTERS.

Notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :— Failure to affix Abstract (S. 133)		0
Action taken in matters referred to H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts but not under the Factory & Workshops Act (S. 5)	Notified by H.M. Inspector	212
	Reports sent to H.M. Inspector	175
Other		0
Underground Bakehouses (S.101)		
Certificates granted during the year		0
In use at the end of the year		1

Sanitary Inspector's Report, 1913.

GENTLEMEN,

Another year's work is closed, which completes my 25th as Chief Sanitary Inspector and Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough.

In taking a backward look there is some temptation to compare things as they were, with those of to-day, and to mark the progress made, but with so much yet to be done, the time required for such a review can be better spent in securing still further improvements, for sanitation knows no finality, new duties and requirements call for increased activity, and every step forward reveals still another to be taken.

BAKEHOUSES.

Bakehouses in occupation at beginning of year ...		96
New Bakehouses added	0	
Empty Bakehouses re-occupied	2	
Bakehouses re-entered on Register	0	
	—	98
Transferred to Factory List	1	
Vacated during year	10	
Total number occupied at end of year		87
		—
Unoccupied at commencement of year		46
Add places since vacated	10	
Total unoccupied		56
Deduct re-occupied	2	
Deduct demolished	2	
Total unoccupied at end of year		52
		—
Visits to unoccupied Bakehouses		138
Visits to occupied Bakehouses		439
Written notices served		5

Sanitary Work :—

Defects found (during 1913 and including 10 reports from H.M.I.)	76
Defects remedied (including 4 from 1912 and 7 from H.M.I.)	77

Of the remaining 3 complaints of H.M.I., one has been returned without action thereon, one is being dealt with by District Inspector, and one is awaiting contemplated alterations.

CANAL BOATS.

The following Report on Canal Boats for year 1913 under Section 3 of the Canal Boats Act, 1884, was duly made to the Town Clerk on 5th January, 1914, for submission to the Local Government Board :—

1. Inspector and Salary. Chief Inspector and Assistant. No salary allocated.

Address: Sanitary Offices, 16, Ford Street, Derby.

2. Boats inspected, 84. Visits to Canal, 85.

3. Infringements of Acts and Regulations :—

(a) Registration	—	(i) Painting	—
(b) Change of Master ...	—	(j) Provision of Water Cask	1
(c) No Certificate on board	3	(k) Removal of Bilge Water	—
(d) Absence of Marking ...	—	(l) Notification of Infectious Disease	—
(e) Overcrowding ...	3	(m) Admittance of Inspector	—
(f) Separation of Sexes ...	—	(n) Boats found in bed repair	5
(g) Cleanliness	1		
(h) Ventilation	—		

4. Legal proceedings: None.

5. Other steps taken: 10 caution forms and 4 letters sent; 9 caution forms have been cleared.

6. Cases of infectious disease dealt with: None.

7. Detention of boats for cleansing and disinfection: None.

8. Number of boats on Derby Register at end of year: 20.

9. Number of boats Registered during year 1913 : None.
Number of boats believed to be in use : 17.
Boats taken off Register during year 1913 : None.
Number of boats which have not been traced : 3.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

Houses on Register at beginning of year	21
Added during year	0
Given up during year 1	
Total on Register at end of year	20

These houses contain 141 sleeping rooms, having accommodation for 689 adults and 28 children.

Visits of Inspection—903, of which 24 were night inspections.

Notices given, verbal and written, for various breaches of Bye-laws 83, all of which received attention, and 82 have been remedied. Three of the above contraventions, namely (1) two men sleeping in one bed, (2) two men sleeping in one bed, (3) man sleeping in kitchen, were found whilst making night inspections. Legal proceedings were taken against the keepers responsible for items 1 and 2, and fines imposed. In item 3, legal proceedings have been ordered.

DAIRIES, COWSHEDS AND MILKSHOPS

Purveyors on Register at beginning of year	434
Added during year	87
Removed from Register during year 115	
On Register at end of year	406

Inspector's Visits	1,295
Notices served	142
Complied with	147

Registered Purveyors living outside the Borough.

At beginning of year	174
New Registrations	2
Removed from Register during year 0	
On Register at end of year	176

Cowkeepers within the Borough.

(Included in the foregoing particulars as Purveyors.)

On Register at beginning of year				19
Removed from Register during year			1	
Total on Register at end of year				18

The number of cows kept on farms within the Borough varies considerably, but at the end of 1913, the number found was 162.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS.

(Administered under the direction of the Markets' Committee.)

No outbreak of Anthrax, Glanders, or Sheep Scab has occurred within the Borough during the year, but we are still under the Sheep-dipping Order, and strict attention is given as to exposure of sheep in markets, and the collection and issue of the requisite declarations.

Foot and Mouth Disease.

Several outbreaks of this disease have occurred in various parts of the country, but they have fortunately been prevented from spreading, and our markets and the Borough have not been affected.

Parasitic Mange.

One case reported—not a valuable animal, and on being advised so to do the owner agreed to have it slaughtered. It is probable the ailment was imported, as the owner of the horse was a general carter, stabling his horses occasionally in different parts of the country. The stable, harness, etc., were thoroughly cleansed and disinfected and the spread of the disease to other animals prevented.

Swine Fever.

This disease seems to be a hardy perennial. One outbreak has occurred within our borders, affecting two pigs, each of which was found diseased. The outbreak was confirmed on report to the Board of Agriculture, both animals were slaughtered, and the premises cleansed and disinfected. The origin of the outbreak was not traced.

Three outbreaks occurred in the County in pigs which had passed through our markets. Every possible inquiry was made to trace the origin, but without success.

The General Orders relating to Swine Fever and the Movement of Swine still remain in force, and continued supervision over movement, marking, slaughter, and the issue and control of licenses is exercised.

The Derby (Siddals Road Allotment) Order still remains in force.

Tuberculosis in Animals.

On the 1st of May an important Order of the Board of Agriculture came into force, scheduling Tuberculosis under the Diseases of Animals Acts, and laying down specific procedure for dealing with this disease, the principal points aimed at being—elimination of Tuberculosis amongst bovine animals, and preventing the use of milk affected with Tuberculosis.

For the first time the principle of compensation for the destruc- of animals suffering from this disease was admitted, and payments by Government are promised for a period of five years.

Diseased or suspected animals are subject to valuation, and compensation is to be paid upon a Veterinary Certificate after slaughter, under three headings:—

(1) If found free from Tuberculosis the Local Authority shall pay to the owner the full value, plus twenty shillings.

(2) If the animal is found suffering from the disease, but not in an advanced stage, the Local Authority are to pay three-fourths of the value.

(3) If suffering from advanced Tuberculosis the owner of the animal is to receive one-fourth of the value, or thirty shillings, whichever is the greater.

Our operations in 1913 under this Order have been confined to two special features: (1). Veterinary inspection of cattle brought into our Store Market from the country on Fridays, and (2) the administration as regards animals kept within the Borough. Under the first heading five cows were sent back to their homes, to be there

dealt with. Under the second, we had two animals sent back into the Borough from Uttoxeter Market. The provisions of the Order were strictly followed, and the slaughter of one of the animals only was called for under its provisions.

After full exercise of the required officialdom, the miserable animal was eventually slaughtered, and the badly diseased carcase, falling within the terms of the 3rd heading for compensation, the owner accepted 30s. as being greater than one-fourth of the value immediately before slaughter. It was thought that the Local Authority would receive from the Government one-half of the cost of administering the Order, but the following statement shows how the matter worked out:—

	£	s.	d.
Compensation to Owner	1	10	0
Veterinary and Valuers expenses ...	2	9	6
Expenses *re* slaughter	0	15	0
	£4	14	6

to which should be added a portion of salary of Inspector and Veterinary Inspector and cost of printing, posting, forms, etc.

The assistance to which the Local Authority was entitled under the Order finally figured out thus:—

	£	s.	d.
Amount paid Owner as Compensation ...	1	10	0
Less amount received for hide	1	7	4
Net Cost of Compensation	0	2	8
Amount claimable from Government ...	£0	1	4

I have for years pointed out the danger arising from the consumption of tubercular meat and milk.

Account has been kept too of the large percentage of tuberculous cows, many of them giving milk right up to the time of slaughter, which have been killed within the Borough, and it was hoped that the Tuberculosis Order would have been our greatest help in protecting the food supply of the people, by getting rid of the mischief at its source, on the farms, but more generous treatment by Government will be necessary before much improvement can be expected.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS.

Samples submitted to the Borough Analyst (Mr. Otto Hehner).

Samples.	Article.	Genuine.	Adulterated.
131	Milk	113	18
36	Butter	36	—
1	Cheese	1	—
168		150	18

10·71% of the samples purchased were found adulterated.

Milk and Cream.

New Regulations with regard to the use of preservatives have been issued by the Local Government Board, but their utility in the protection of the food supply of the public is problematical.

No preservative is to be added to Milk, but this result had been attained, so far as this Borough is concerned, by operations under the Food and Drugs Acts.

With regard to Cream the effect is probably one that was not expected; retail dealers evidently taking the regulation as an authority to add preservative to all Cream, until it is the exception now to find Cream free from these injurious additions.

Five samples of Cream were purchased and submitted for analysis, one only being free from preservatives, and experiences of ordinary purchases confirm this action as general.

Particulars as to labelling and the proportions of preservative added have been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of his report under the regulations.

FOOD INSPECTION.

During the year Inspector Hanson has regularly visited markets, shops, slaughter-houses, and food preparing premises, and the con-

demnation and destruction of over 40,500 lbs. of diseased and unsound food, fully demonstrates the vigilance of the Inspector and the great importance of his work.

Several prosecutions have been taken and penalties inflicted in each case, as set out in table of prosecutions.

The following Bye-law is in force within the Borough :—

> "Every occupier of a slaughter-house in case of any diseased or unsound cattle being brought to such slaughter-house *shall forthwith* give information thereof to the Local Board, or their Sanitary Inspector, or other authorised Officer in that behalf."

The wide distribution of private slaughter-houses makes the work of inspection difficult, but the butchers, by their notifications under the above Bye-law, have rendered the work of inspection easier than it would otherwise have been. There are odd ones, however, who are not careful to comply, and their attention is called to the requirement and to the fact that a penalty is provided for their neglect.

Unsound Food Destroyed.

	lbs.
Fish—	
Catfish	156
Cockles	504
Codfish	430
Dabs	336
Fish Fillets	231
Hake	76
Herrings	224
Kippers	546
Mussels	5,488
Shrimps	64
Fruit—	
Damsons	60
Pears	448
Tomatoes	940

	lbs.
Meat—	
Beasts' Kidneys ...	51
Beef	17,358
Lungs, Liver, etc. ...	9,291
Mutton	361
Pork	2,562
Veal	448
Various—	
300 Eggs	
191 Rabbits	
Turkey	10
Venison	448

Records have been kept from which it is possible to give in detail particulars of animals or parts surrendered or seized as affected with Tuberculosis.

HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

On Register at beginning of year		32
Added during year		1
Given up during year	1	
On Register at end of year		32

Visits of Inspection 130
(including 10 made during the night time.)

Cautions given to keepers and lodgers for minor offences found during inspections, all of which received prompt attention 172

Three contraventions of Bye-laws were reported to Committee and proceedings ordered.

These houses contain 167 rooms and have accommodation for 227 adults and 45 children.

ICE CREAM DEALERS.

On Register at beginning of year		277
Added during year		15
Struck off	21	
On Register at end of year		271

Notices served	3
Notices complied with	3
Inspector's Visits	352

NUISANCES.

Insanitary conditions to the number of 8,766 have been remedied.

Complaints, under the Factory and Workshop Act, have been received from H.M.I., the majority of which have been remedied

and reported upon to him in detail, and a summary has been supplied to the Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of his report under the Act.

In 30 instances, a much larger number than usual, it was necessary to report the circumstances to the Sanitary Committee and take legal proceedings.

Two cases of insufficient means of drainage and defective paving were dealt with by the Borough Surveyor, being unusually complicated owing to the large number of owners concerned, 26 separate notices having to be served.

Twenty-two notices were for the provision of proper sanitary dust bins, three for defective drains, one for defective spouts, one for offensive privies, and one for defective tub closets. In each of these instances the requirements were carried out.

Privies Converted to W.C.'s

In 1910 report a table consisting of 13 columns was given, indicating our sanitary accommodation at the end of each year. The following is the information at end of 1913 :—

1.	2.	3.	4	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13
1913—	23,157	91	279	173	42	3,596	23,379	1013	1,698	423	545	473

NUISANCES AND HOUSING.

There has been much agitation recently as to the question of "Housing," as though nothing had been done towards rendering houses fit for habitation until the passing of recent legislation. I wish to point out, however, that the thousands of nuisances abated every year have practically all been matters of repair and removal of conditions dangerous to tenants of dwellings.

Let me quote a few items from the record of the past seven years.

IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSING DURING SEVEN YEARS, 1906 TO 1912.

		1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
ASHPITS	demolished	316	284	250	231	138	123	145
DRAINS	disconnected from Sinks	171	44	5	19	17	10	13
do.	branches provided new	958	778	660	638	670	489	446
do.	existing relaid	1398	1867	1276	1098	579	829	584
do.	removed from inside houses	187	112	63	93	84	67	60
do.	(brick) replaced	380	211	52	75	58	29	36
do.	inlets trapped, and repaired	2108	2057	1728	1668	1230	1277	979
do.	waste pipes repaired or renewed	79	104	53	219	127	88	165
HOUSES	cleansed	99	102	93	85	40	41	31
do.	cellars cleansed and limewashed	53	25	51	52	54	56	45
do.	damp coursed and made dry	49	41	34	54	19	47	7
do.	new sinks provided	...	...	...	36	21	43	65
do.	ash bins provided	638	581	478	451	281	487	1044
do.	cellar coverings repaired	...	...	..	..	...	2	3
do.	dangerous walls or buildings repaired	13	8	9	8	6	2	4
do.	yards and passages paved	635	815	636	691	467	481	414
do.	yards cleansed	...	..	...	...	..	6	...
do.	roofs and floors repaired	122	120	108	134	53	79	135
do.	spouting repaired or renewed	362	431	312	285	221	253	416
do.	rooms ventilated	5	13	13	8	3	4	1
PRIVIES	repaired or new tubs provided	883	1113	1152	689	589	636	551
do.	converted to water closets	623	640	515	502	364	272	294
WATER	soft water tanks cleansed, repaired, etc.	77	72	71	156	74	79	98
do.	disused wells filled in	66	73	47	49	33	36	28
do.	Town supply to replace well	17	18	7	...	12	12	8
do.	repairs to wells	3	2	...	6	6	9	19
W.C.'s	cleansed or repaired	41	60	46	48	89	66	137
do.	flush water laid on	4	21	11	11	17	12	1
do.	additional provided	28	25	13	13	34	33	17
do.	fittings repaired	100	111	131	100	124	83	142
NUISANCES,	Fowls or animals removed	16	15	35	9	8	32	14
do.	Manure, etc., removed	44	45	37	33	33	26	20
do.	Manure pits, etc., repaired	37	38	44	31	21	16	9
do.	Stagnant water removed from cellars	19	11	31	16	19	67	30
do.	Swill boiling discontinued							

NUISANCES ABATED.

		A	B	C	X	Total.
Ashpits ...	Demolished	11	48	118	...	177
Drains ...	Cleansed or Repaired (or Soil Pipes)	288	453	165	...	906
	Disconnected from Sinks	...	...	2	...	2
	Provided (or Soil Pipes)	125	142	244	...	511
	Re-laid and New	257	290	265	...	812
	Removed from Inside Houses ...	7	7	8	...	22
	Waste Pipes Repaired, Renewed, Provided, &c.	...	20	117	...	137
	Soil Pipes Removed from inside Houses	...	3	...	...	3
	Brick Replaced by Salt-glazed Earthenware Pipes	...	..	23	...	23
	Inlets Trapped and Inspection Chambers Provided or Repaired ...	319	371	686	...	1376
	Soil Pipes and Drains Ventilated ...	61	67	163	...	291
	Cut off from Canal	...	...	13	...	13
Houses ...	Cleansed	11	46	8	...	65
	Cellars Cleansed and Limewashed ...	6	2	4	...	12
	Damp-Coursed and made Dry ...	7	16	8	...	31
	New Sinks Provided .. .	...	...	40	...	40
	Overcrowding Prevented	1	8	3	...	12
	Ash Bins provided	261	394	277	...	932
	Dangerous Walls or Buildings Repaired	..	1	...	...	1
	Paving of Yards and Passages ,,	108	129	257	.	494
	Yards Cleansed	..	...	...	...	...
	Roofs, Floors, etc., Repaired	26	42	28	...	96
	Spouting Repaired, Disconnected or Provided	94	95	172	...	361
	Rooms Ventilated	...	1	1	...	2
Privies ...	Cleansed and Repaired, or new Tubs Provided	342	212	158	...	712
	Converted to W.C.'s	81	94	243	...	418
	Demolished	17	4	...	...	21
Urinals ...	Erected	2	...	3	...	5
	Removed	...	1	...	...	1
	Repaired or Cleansed	...	9	...	..	9
Water ...	Soft Water Tanks Cleansed or Repaired and Pumps Provided...	12	7	66	...	85
	Disused Wells Filled in	21	7	14	...	42
	Provided with Town Water	1	2	8	...	11
	Covers of Tanks or Wells Repaired ...	1	...	5	...	6
W.C.'s ...	Cleansed or Repaired	24	105	1	...	130
	Flushing Water Laid on	...	4	1	...	5
	Additional Provided	18	5	5	...	28
	Fittings Repaired	87	74	33	...	194
	Ventilated	...	2	...	...	2
Bakehouses	(Contraventions)	...	...	...	77	77
Common Lodging-houses	do.	...	...	...	83	83
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops	do.	...	...	...	147	147
Factories and Workshops		74	84	28	...	186
Houses Let in Lodgings		...	...	...	179	179
Offensive Trades		...	...	...	7	7
Smoke Nuisances		1	2	...	...	3
Slaughter-houses		...	1	...	...	1
Fowls or Animals removed ...		4	10	...	...	14
Accumulations of Manure, &c., removed, and Premises Cleansed ...		5	23	4	...	32
Manure Pits or Cesspools removed or repaired ...		3	1	1	...	5
Stagnant Water or Sewage removed from Cellars		...	2	...	...	2
Stables Drained, Paved, Drains removed, &c. ...		...	10	12	...	22
Swill Boiling discontinued ...		...	2	...	...	2
Ice Cream Premises ...		...	...	...	3	3
Other Nuisances ...		15	...	...	...	15
		2290	2796	3184	496	8766

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Trades on Register at beginning of year	20
Added during year	—
Given up during year	1
Total on Register at end of year	19

Factories	2
Workshops	17
Inspector's Visits	87
Notices served	5
Defects remedied	7

List of Offensive Trades in the Borough.

Bone Boiling	1
Bone Calcining	1
Gut Scraping	1
Hide and Skin Markets	2
Skin Curing	2
Soap Boiling	1
Tallow Melting	1
Tripe Boiling	6
Varnish Making	1
Marine Stores	3
Total	19

POLICE COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Complaint.	Result.	Total Cost. £ s. d.
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 12·6 parts ...	Fined 10s. and Costs	1 10 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 5·4 parts ..	Fined 5s. and Costs	1 5 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 4 parts ..	Dismissed	...
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 4·6 parts ..	Fined 10s. and Costs	1 9 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 7·8 parts ...	Dismissed	...
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 5 parts	Fined 10s. and Costs	1 16 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 7·1 parts ...	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1 2 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 4 parts ...	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1 2 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— 13·4% deficient in Fat ...	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1 2 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— Added Water 9·9 parts ...	Fined 1s. and Costs	1 0 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 9·3% deficient in Fat ..	Fined £1 include Costs	1 0 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 7·3% deficient in Fat ...	Fined £1 include Costs	1 0 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 9·0% deficient in Fat ...	Fined £1 include Costs	1 0 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 11·3% deficient in Fat ...	Fined £1 include costs	1 0 0
Exposing for Sale Unsound Meat	Fined £4 and Costs	4 9 6
Obstructing Inspector whilst searching for Unsound Meat	Fined £1 and Costs	1 7 6
Obstructing Inspector whilst searching for Unsound Meat	Fined £1 and Costs	1 7 6
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Fined 5s. and Costs	0 12 6
Room overcrowded in Common Lodging House	Fined 5s. and Costs	0 12 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— 9·7% deficient in Fat ...	Fined 2/6 and Costs	1 0 6
Selling Adulterated Milk— 6% deficient in Fat ...	Summons withdrawn	...
Selling Adulterated Milk— 6% deficient in Fat ...	Pay 5s. towards Costs	0 5 0
Selling Adulterated Milk— 6·5 parts Added Water ...	Pay 5s. towards Costs	0 5 0
Depositing Diseased and Unsound Meat for Sale ..	Fined £10 and Costs	10 16 6
Exposing Diseased and Unsound Meat for Sale ...	Fined £10 and Costs	10 16 6

PRIVY AND ASHPIT CLEANSING.

Night-work—Privies cleansed	3,119
,, Ashpits cleansed	1,813
,, Privy Cesspools cleansed	219
Day-work—Dry Ashpits cleansed	549

Refuse Collected.

Night-work—Loads, Excreta only	3,485
,, Ashes and Excreta	1,657
,, Ashes only	1,174
Day-work—Ashes, etc.	28,083
Offal and Trade Refuse carted by Producers—Loads ...	1,582
	35,981

Refuse Disposal.

Disposal of Manure—By Boats, 311 loads.
By Customers' own carts, 2,087 tons 12 cwts.
Delivered to Farmers from pits, 1,876 cart loads.
Deposited on Tips, 5,625 loads.
Burned in Destructors, 22,699 tons 8 cwts.
Extracted from Refuse and sold, 14 tons 4 cwts., scrap iron.
,, ,, ,, 52 tons 19 cwts., old tins.
,, ,, ,, 19 cwts. 2 qrs., bones.

Cost calculated on Wages only.

		Average No. of Men, including hired.	Loads.	Wages only, including hired men.
Collection	Day	.. 52·69	28,083 @ 2/6·04	£3,515 14 11
	Night	.. 18·36	6,316 @ 3/11·36	£1,246 9 5
Disposal—Chester Depot		41·71	28,479 @ 1/10·49	£2,668 7 7½

SLAUGHTER-HOUSES.

In hands of private owners	36
Corporation houses let to private tenants	14
Corporation houses used as public	2
Private houses standing empty	3

Slaughter-house at 39, Church Street, has not been used as such during the year and having been used for other purposes the license has lapsed.

Visits of Inspection 7,382

STABLES (FORD STREET).

(Administered under the direction of the Plant & Stores Committee)

The following table signifies the actual disposition of horses:—

Number at beginning of year	61	
Bought during the year	5	
	—	66
Disposed of		5
Inspector's Department	38	
Surveyor's Department	18	
Police and Fire Brigade...	5	
	—	61

Disposal of Horses.

Two horses were sold as suitable for farm work, a third was destroyed as no longer fit for work, a fourth was turned over to our own Farm, and the fifth died from acute inflammation.

STAFF.

Ernest Garfield Hardy was appointed as Inspector in succession to Inspector Dolman, deceased.

WILLIAM WILKINSON,
Chief Sanitary Inspector.

Borough Surveyor's Office,

Babington Lane, Derby,

February 11th, 1914.

Borough Surveyor's Report, 1913.

Manholes Constructed during the Year 1913

Oxford Street	1	Whitaker Street	1
Castle Place	1	Cotton Lane	2
Leicester Street	3		—
Grayling Street	2		10
			—

Sewers Cleaned Out during the Year 1913

London Road	21	Thorntree Lane	2
Cavendish Street	3	Grayling Street	4
Otter Street	4	Wood Street	16
Clarke Street	18	Leaper Street	4
Clumber Terrace	3	Castle Place	3
Park Street	4	Bold Lane	2
Duke Street	22	Carrington Street	9
Bridge Gate	13	Leicester Street	8
Normanton Road	9	Watson Street	13
Fox Street	35	Green Street	2
Bateman Street	2	Mansfield Road	63
Robert Street	4		—
Woods Lane	5	Loads ...	269
			—

Manholes Cleaned Out during the Year 1913

St. Peter's Street	1	Nottingham Road	1
Oxford Street	2	Leicester Street	1
Kedleston Road	1	Allestree Street	1
Meadow Road	2	Hill Street	2
Highfield Road	2	Uttoxeter New Road ...	1
Siddals Road	3	Grayling Street	2
Vale Street	2		—
Osmaston Road	3	Loads ...	24
			—

This list is, of course, in addition to the Manholes on the Sewers cleaned out.

New Sewers laid during the Year 1913

Cotton Lane ... 9″

Near Deadman's Lane (relaid with 48″ cast iron pipe.)

Water Used during the Year 1913

	GALLONS.
Sewer Flushing	3,831,150
Court Flushing	1,543,749
Street Watering	5,564,000
Steam Rolling	1,180,180
Cabstands, Bridges, and Wood Paving	180,000
Footways	56,400
Total ...	12,355,479

JOHN WARD,

Borough Surveyor.

Appendix I.

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and previous years.

Year.	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	Births.			Total Deaths Registered in the District.		Transferable Deaths.		Nett Deaths belonging to District.			
		Number.	Nett.				of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 Year of Age.		At all Ages.	
			Number.	Rate.	Number.	Rate.			Number.	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.
1908.	127,583	3,321	...	..	1,777	14·0	99	4	359	108	1,682	13·2
1909.	129,411	3.242	3,220	24·9	1,799	13·91	87	3	391	121	1,715	13·3
1910	131,256	3,198	3,163	24·1	1,556	11·9	117	5	266	84	1,444	11·01
1911.	123,648	2,948	2,921	23·6	1,831	14·8	111	16	360	123	1,736	14·04
1912.	124,544	2,932	2,914	23·4	1,630	13·09	135	26	231	79	1,521	12·21
1913.	125,462	3,013	2,862	22·8	1,667	13·3	114	23	298	99	1,576	12·5

Area of District in acres (exclusive of area covered by water) 5,272 acres.

Total population at all ages	123,410	At Census of 1911.
Number of inhabited houses	27,405	At Census of 1911.
Average number of persons per house	4·34	

Appendix II.

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Year 1913.

Notifiable Disease.	Cases notified in whole District.								Total Cases Notified in each Locality.																Total Cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							Abbey.	Arboretum.	Babington.	Becket.	Bridge.	Castle.	Dale.	Derwent.	Friargate.	King's Mead.	Litchurch.	Markeaton.	Normanton.	Osmaston.	Pear Tree.	Rowditch	
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.																	
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) ...	141	1	30	77	20	12	...	1	13	6	7	2	3	6	8	1	21	2	9	2	17	20	17	7	73
Erysipelas...	125	3	6	9	7	39	53	8	9	10	6	4	5	3	12	6	6	4	7	11	16	5	10	11	6
Scarlet Fever	231	...	53	150	12	16	...	...	29	13	11	11	10	6	35	14	24	5	8	19	10	8	11	17	176
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Enteric Fever	19	...	1	4	6	7	1	...	4	1	1	...	...	6	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	14
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever... ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Fever	9	...	...	...	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	1
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	300	1	5	71	67	116	33	7	20	21	17	16	11	22	14	13	18	25	18	26	21	19	21	18	152
Other forms of Tuberculosis	157	8	16	66	21	30	9	7	12	11	9	11	2	17	11	6	11	5	8	4	11	5	13	21	15
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	49	49	...	...	...	...	..	...	7	3	1	1	1	4	5	3	2	4	1	4	3	3	6	1	7
Totals	1032	62	111	377	136	226	97	23	94	65	52	45	32	65	91	45	84	46	52	67	79	60	78	77	445

Appendix IIa.

Tuberculosis Notifications—1st Feb. 1913—3rd Jan. 1914.

	FORM A.													FORM B.					FORM C.	
	Primary Notifications.												Total Notifications (including cases previously notified).	Primary Notifications.				Total Notifications (including cases previously notified).	Poor Law Institutions.	Sanatoria.
	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 10	10 to 15	15 to 20	20 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and up-w'ds.	Total		under 5	5 — 10	10 — 15	Total			
Pulmonary. Males ..	..	4	8	14	10	16	28	26	13	8	6	133	146	..	5	2	7	12	12	3
,, Females	..	2	5	16	17	16	31	14	5	4	1	111	132	..	5	9	14	18	5	2
Non. Pulm., Males ..	5	9	18	8	4	1	7	9	6	4	2	73	78	..	4	2	6	7	1	..
Females	3	8	10	14	9	5	12	3	1	..	5	70	74	..	5	4	9	9	..	..

COUNTY BOROUGH OF DERBY.

Appendix III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death, during 1913.

Causes of Death.	Deaths in or belonging to whole District at subjoined Ages.									Total Deaths in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards	
Enteric Fever	3	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	3
Small-pox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	13	3	3	5	2	...	...	...	...	1
Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping-cough	6	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup ...	7	...	...	3	4	..	...	...	...	5
Influenza	29	...	...	...	3	...	6	10	10	1
Erysipelas	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	104	...	...	1	2	20	54	22	5	43
Tuberculous Meningitis ...	19	6	7	3	2	1	...	...	...	8
Other Tuberculous Diseases	35	8	6	3	4	3	4	4	3	17
Cancer, Malignant Disease...	129	...	...	2	...	1	14	64	48	32
Rheumatic Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
Meningitis	10	3	...	1	1	1	4	...	...	6
Organic Heart Disease ...	144	...	...	...	6	7	20	49	62	32
Bronchitis	165	25	6	1	1	2	3	38	89	27
Pneumonia (all forms) ..	90	22	10	6	3	5	10	26	8	30
Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs	15	...	1	...	...	...	1	4	9	4
Diarrhœa and Enteritis ...	64	50	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Appendicitis and Typhlitis ...	3	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	9
Cirrhosis of Liver	14	...	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	5
Alcoholism	13	...	...	...	...	...	5	6	2	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	53	..	...	...	2	1	4	29	17	11
Puerperal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition	8	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	...	3
Congenial Debility and Malformation, including Premature Birth	135	131	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	17
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide	42	3	...	3	7	2	5	7	15	25
Suicide	6	...	...	...	...	...	2	4	...	1
Other Defined Diseases ...	459	46	7	8	11	9	39	101	238	157
Diseases ill-defined or unknown	6	...	1	...	...	1	...	4	...	...
	1576	298	59	43	50	54	185	377	510	454
Sub-Entries (included in above figures).										
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis ...	*Nil*	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poliomyelitis	*Nil*	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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